The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Latest Dispatches from Various Quarters.

—Jas. G. Ames has been appointed Adjutant General of Ohio.

—The outstanding legal tenders yesterday amounted to $361,744,137.

—Six tons of mail matter for Australia passed through Omaha on Thursday.

—General Wm. L. Harvey is a guest at the Executive Mansion in Washington.

—The Mississippi Legislature has not yet succeeded in electing United States Senators.

—John Dahlman was fatally injured yesterday by the falling of a derrick at the Detroit dry dock.

—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of James R. Willard to be Collector of Customs at Erie, Pa.

—The Kansas Legislature met in joint session last night, but adjourned without taking another ballot for Senator.

—The Committee on Ways and Means heard a delegation of wine distillers yesterday, favoring a duty of forty per cent. on all still wines.

—A mass meeting was held in Cooper Institute, New York, last night, to protest against the action of the police at the Tompkins Square meeting. Dr. Lillienthal presided. Addresses were delivered in German.

—The Supreme Court of Michigan has decided as constitutional the act of the Legislature creating a Board of Public Works for Detroit, and declared unconstitutional the bill annexing territory to Detroit known as the Eleventh ward.

—In obedience to the commands of His Most Gracious Majesty Rex, King of Carnival, the managers of the opera and theatres in New Orleans, aided by all the artists and professionals engaged therein, will give grand free matinees at noon on February 16th.

—The *North German Gazette*, alluding to the sympathy manifested in Belgium for the German ultramontanes, declares that every Government is bound to check the dispositions of its subjects to participate in revolutionary attempts against a friendly power.

—The attempt to hold a so-called straight-out Democratic Mayoralty Convention in Philadelphia yesterday proved a failure. Tatem, the Reform candidate, has declined. The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Reform Association voted not to nominate a ticket.

—The officers of the Michigan Central Railway in Chicago received word yesterday that the Great Western Railway, which has suffered for the past few days by having its track submerged by an extraordinary flood, is now entirely clear, and trains are running on time again.

—A dispatch says that at Rockport, Indiana, the proposition to appropriate a fund for the building of the Rockport & Cincinnati Railroad was rejected by the County Commissioners. Afterward, however, the proposition was accepted by the Rockport Banking Company, and the beginning of the building of the road is now said to be assured.

—The millers of Minneapolis have sent 173 barrels of flour to sufferers by grasshoppers in southwestern Minnesota. The suffering is very severe. The Legislature has appropriated $5,000 to the sufferers, and will probably loan them $25,000 on two, three and four years' time, without interest. The eastern stockholders of the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad have contributed $1,500.

CRIME.

—Andrew Eskman, an old and wealthy farmer living in French Village, a few miles from East St. Louis, was killed last night while riding from East Louis to his home. His pockets were picked.

—A notorious murderer and robber, Tiburcio Vasquez, with a gang of about twenty desperadoes, has been discovered camped in a remote part of Kirn county, California. The Sheriff of that county, with a strong force of men, has gone to fight and capture them.

—Billy Kelly, Colored, was placed on trial in the Nashville Criminal Court on Thursday for committing a rape on a white woman, last August. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, fixing the punishment at hanging.

—The case of David A. Gage, the defaulting ex City Treasurer of Chicago, was tried in the Criminal Court of that city, yesterday. At the conclusion of the arguments by counsel, the Court took the matter under advisement.

—Jacob Wilsey committed suicide in New Orleans yesterday by shooting. The cause, his wife states, was the failure to receive one thousand dollars reward offered by the Governor for information furnished regarding stolen bonds.

—Mrs. Waller is on trial in Portland, Me., for bigamy. Her alleged former husband, one Waite, and their children, aged eleven and seven, positively identify the woman. She was also identified by others as Mrs. Waite. The woman denies that she ever before saw Waite or the children.

—At Indianapolis, Ind., the trial of Jerry Bush, one of the engineers engaged in the recent strike on the Pan Handle Railroad, charged with shooting Henry Vance, ah engineer who attempted to run an engine on the road, was concluded yesterday, and a verdict of "not guilty" rendered.

FOREIGN.

—A dispatch from Newfoundland states that the Government of that province has resigned.

—A cable dispatch announces that Vicar General Jamat, of the Toronto diocese, has been appointed by the Pope Bishop of Sault St. Marie, and Rev. A. B. Crinnon, Vicar General of the London diocese, has been raised to Bishop of Hamilton.

—Marquis DeNoailles, the French Minister, presented his letter of recall to President Grant yesterday, expressing thanks for courtesies extended to him, and congratulating the President upon the friendly relations existing between France and the United States, and saying he was instructed to convey the good wishes of Marshal MacMahon, President of the French Republic. President Grant replied, regretting the departure of the Minister, but assuring him that his mission has been advantageous to both countries, and it was his hearty that the friendly relations between France and the United States might, if possible, be still further strengthened. He reciprocated President MacMahon's kind wishes.

FIRES.

—A very destructive fire occurred in Cleveland last night. The loss is estimated at about $300,000.

—A fire at Fort Wayne, Indiana, yesterday morning, destroyed the two upper floors of Hamilton's building. Two stores were heavily damaged by fire and water. The total loss is thirty-five thousand; well insured.

ACCIDENTS.

—While attempting to cross the Ouachita river at Rockport, Ark., Thursday, the skiff upset, and three young men were drowned.

OHIO ITEMS.

Basil Shipley, an employe in the Guernsey coal mines, two miles east of Cambridge, was crushed to death by falling slate on Monday morning last, about six o'clock. He was a sober, industrious man, and leaves a wife and several children.

A little daughter of Dr. Henry West, of St. Clairsville, stepped on a fender one day last week, to reach something from a mantle, and her clothing communicated with the fire. She was instantly enveloped in flames, and before help could reach her was very seriously burned.

On Thursday, George Janzen, of Newburg, stole his infant boy Frank, only 19 days old, from his mother, his wife, who had separated from him. He took it to the Plank Road House east of the village, whither he was pursued by the brother of the mother. Janzen made violent resistance to the efforts of the brother to get the child, and a fight ensued, and Janzen remained master of the field, the people about the house not being willing or afraid to assist the brother.

On Saturday week, Marcus Newton, an old and respectable citizen of Richfield, Summit county, committed suicide by hanging himself with a strap. Mr. Newton had been more or less insane for several months, and within the past two or three weeks has shown a disposition to injure himself. Despite the careful watch that was kept over him by his family, he succeeded in eluding them all and committed the act related. Mr. Newton was 63 years old at the time of his death. He had been an extensive farmer, and some years ago had been a minister.

The Steubenville *News* tells a story about a venerable old gentleman from the country who was in the Court room recently, and while waiting to hear the proceedings in the case at issue concluded he would go forward to the Judge's stand and help himself to a glass of water. Now the Judiciary tumbler that sits there, has a handle on it and is altogether of such shape that whether upside down or not cannot be detected by its appearance, and in addition the bottom of it is perforated with a cavity after the manner of a beer tumbler. The last gentleman who had taken a drink from it had, as men will do, turned it upside down, which the 'Squire being a little short sighted, did not perceive. He carefully poured some water into the bottom of it, filling only the cavity, instead of the whole tumbler as he supposed, and as he raised the glass to his lips the water disappeared, and the 'Squire from the western part of the county was considerably astonished to find nothing in it. Not discovering how the little accident occurred, he repeated the operation with precisely the same result. He then abandoned the attempt in disgust.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

The Question of Apportionment Next in Order---The Quakers Aroused on Local Option---Fixing Judicial Salaries.

Eulogising the Departed Ex-Chief Justice---The Election Law Signed --- Settling with the State Printer.

Special to the Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 30, 1874.

SENATE.

The question of

Apportionment

is now beginning to attract attention, since the election law has been disposed of, and already a number of petitions have been presented in reference to the subject. It is evident there is as much interest in this subject all over the State, as there was in the election bill, and there is certain to be lively a time when the matter comes up fairly for consideration.

Rewards for "Repeaters," &c.

Mr. McClure is determined to keep in the front, if possible, on the election law. To-day he offered an act authorizing County Commissioners to offer rewards for the detection of any persons who might violate the election law.

A number of bills heretofore reported came up on second reading, and were passed to a third. They were all of minor importance.

The insurance bill was called up and was passed finally.

The Quakers Moving.

The Local Option excitement has reached the usually placid circles of Quakerdom, and to day a petition was presented from a society representing the Friends asking that the present Local Option law be left unchanged.

Fisheries.

A Commission of Inspection, to look after State Fisheries was appointed to day.

Women Stock Brokers.

The bill authorizing married women owning stocks, to transfer the same, as if unmarried, was called up, and passed finally.

Gen. A. F. A. Torbet, of Paris, France, and R. B. Valentine, Jr., of New York, were appointed Commissioners of Deeds.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

Judges' Salaries.

Mr. Newmyer, from the Committee, reported favorably a bill fixing the salaries of Judges of the State Courts. The bill fixes the salaries of Supreme Court Judges at $9,000, the Judges of the Common Pleas in Philadelphia and Allegheny counties at $7,000 each, and all other Law Judges at $5,000.

The Usury Laws.

Mr. Brockway introduced an act for the repeal of the usury laws.

Mr. Newmyer introduced an act to require Judges to file written opinions in all cases noted for report.

The License Question.

Mr. Butler, of Cumberland, an act to revise the license law.

Mr. Thompson followed with a petition asking for the passage of a Prohibitory law.

Mr. Wilcox introduced an act to provide for a uniform collection of taxes.

Wrangling over Adjournment.

The greater part of the morning hour was taken up with a debate on a motion to adjourn over. After this theme had been exhausted,

Mr. Talbot's resolutions in reference to the death of ex-Chief Justice Thompson were called up.

Eulogies of the deceased were pronounced by Messrs. Butterfield of Erie, Stranahan of Mercer, Marshall of Butler, Little of Wyoming, Woods of Union, Brockway of Columbia, and Speaker McCormick, after which the House adjourned.

The Election Law.

The Governor to-day signed the Election bill, and it is now the law of the State. Five thousand copies have been ordered to be printed in pamphlet form. (The law is published on our second page this morning.)

Pittsburghers in Harrisburg.

District Attorney Thomas M. Bayne and Fred. M. Magee, of your city, with their families, are here. The special business of the District Attorney is the management of a bill relative to costs in criminal cases. The bill was drawn up in accordance with suggestions made by Judge Sterrett, of your county, in remarks to the last Grand Jury.

Settling With Singerly.

There is now in committee, an act offered by Mr. Anderson for the purpose of securing a settlement of the accounts of State Printer Singerly. The bill recites that as the office of the State Printer was destroyed by fire and was necessarily the depository of a large quantity of paper belonging to the State, and of public documents ordered by and in course of preparation for the heads of deadtments and Constitutional Convention but not delivered, the Auditor General is authorized to settle the accounts as if the delivery had been made of the paper and documents, and allow just compensation thereof, proof being first duly made of the quantity, character and ownership thereof.

The First Law.

The election bill was the first act passed under the new Constitution.

The "Welsh" Amendment.

The amendment to the advertising bill, argued by that Pittsburgh delegation of visitors, is to include the word "Welsh." They argue as German papers have been included, all nationalities ought to have the same show, or otherwise the bill is a special one, and is not legal. The Conference Committee, having the matter in charge, consists of Senators Humphreys, or Allegheny, Albright, of Lehigh, Davis, of Philadelphia, and Representatives Young, of Allegheny, Morgan, of Schuylkill, and Toner, of Westmoreland.

ARCTIC.

WEATHER REPORT.

War Department,
Office of the Chief Signal Officer,
Washington, D. C., 1 A. M., Jan. 31, 1874.

For New England, fresh and brisk northeasterly to southeasterly winds and cold weather will prevail, with increasing cloudiness and probably light snow.

For the Middle States and the lower lake region, continued cold and cloudy weather, with fresh and brisk easterly winds, shifting to northwesterly, and snow north of Maryland and Virginia.

For the South Atlantic States, easterly to southerly winds, and clear or fair weather during the day, with rising temperature and falling barometer.

For the Gulf States east of the Mississippi river, and thence northward to the Ohio valley, colder and partly cloudy weather, with light to gentle winds.

For the upper lake region, and thence southward to the Missouri valley, cold and generally cloudy weather, with northeasterly to northwesterly winds, high barometer and probably light snow near Lake Michigan.

THE RIVERS.

Cincinnati, January 30.—River 31 feet and stationary. Arrived—R. W. Skillinger, Pittsburgh; Lawrence, Nashville; John Kilgour, New Orleans. Departed—Andes, Wheeling.

Evansville, Ind., January 30.—Down—Ed Hobbs and barges, midnight; Allegheny Belle and barges and Charmer, 5; Thompson Dean, Sam Roberts and Tuscaroa, 1 P. M.; Messenger, 3; Amy Ament, 5:30. Up—Quickstep, 7 A. M.; Fayette and George Roberts, 9; Shipper's Own, 5 P. M. Business active. Cloudy; signs of rain; mercury 42 to 54. River falling, with 30 feet by the mark.

Louisville, January 30.—River falling slowly, with twelve feet in canal and ten feet in Indian pass at 6 P. M., which is a fair stage of water on the falls. Arrived—J. O. Parker, Cincinnati; Ironsides and barges, Pittsburgh; H. S. Turner, New Orleans. Departed—J. D. Parker, Memphis; H. S. Turner, Cincinnati. Weather mild and clear.

Cairo, January 30.—Arrived—Julia, St. Louis, 4 P. M.; Future City, with the Anna in tow, New Orleans, 5; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 6. Departed—Julia, Vicksburg, 6 P. M. River risen eleven inches. Clear; colder since 4 P. M.

Nashville, January 30.—River fallen six inches, 21 feet large on shoals. Weather clear and pleasant. Arrived—Bransford, Upper Cumberland. Departed—Ella Hughes, Upper Cumberland.

Memphis, January 30.—Clear and pleasant. River rising steadily. Departed—last night—Tolle; this evening—George Wolfe, St. Louis; Exporter, Pittsburgh; City of Helena, Vicksburg; Longworth, New Orleans.

St. Louis, January 30.—Arrived—Colorado, Vicksburg; Glencoe, New Orleans. Departed—Henry Ames, New Orleans; Belle of Memphis, Memphis. River falling steadily. Cloudy and raw, with indications of snow.

Vicksburg, January 30.—Down—C. B. Church, Commonwealth, May Lowry, H. C. Yaeger and R. E. Lee. Up—Grand Tower and Shannon. Clear and cool. River rising.

New Orleans, January 30.—No arrivals. Departed—Mary Houston, Louisville; John B. Maude, Memphis. The weather is clear and pleasant.

Dennis Kirby, from Pittsburgh, went to Dayton two weeks ago for a brother who had so far recovered from insanity as to be dismissed. Kirby's conduct was so eccentric that it was not deemed proper to place his brother in his care; and now he is in the county jail, a raving maniac.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Memorial from the Governor of the District of Columbia.

The Alleged Irregularities in the District Government Denied.

The Charges Against Gen. Howard to be Investigated.

Washington, January 30, 1874.

SENATE.

The Money Order System.

Mr. Chandler presented a petition for the extension of the money order system to every postoffice in the United States, and a reduction of charges in such offices. Referred.

District of Columbia Affairs.

Mr. Hamlin presented a memorial of the Governor of the District of Columbia in response to a certain statement made in a memorial presented a few days ago by the Senator from Ohio (Thurman), which was read. The Governor says the District officials have not sought, and do not now seek, to evade the fullest investigation into the affairs of the District. The report of the committee of the House at the last session sustaining the District Government, and the liberal appropriation made by Congress last year, encouraged the authorities of the District to go forward with improvements. Their course has been sustained by every election in the district. In view of all the circumstances, the Governor submits that it will not be fair or just to enter upon another investigation unless there be some show of proof of the charges made by deluded taxpayers in the memorial presented by them.

After debate it was ordered that the memorial lie on the table.

Bills Introduced.

A large number of bills were introduced in the morning hour, among them one authorizing the President to appoint a board of five officers to investigate the charges against General O. O. Howard, which was laid over informally at the request of Mr. West.

Louisiana Affairs.

At one o'clock Mr. Carpenter resumed the floor and spoke on Louisiana affairs.

He said he did not condemn the action of the President in any of these Louisiana proceedings, because he merely ordered that a process of a Federal Court be executed. He had no better guide than that order, and could do nothing but order the execution. He, therefore, laid no stress on any action of the President or of Marshal Packard. They were no to blame.

He said that to-morrow he would introduce a bill providing for a new election in that State, and would explain his reasons. Before concluding his argument he referred to the law governing admissions of members to the two houses of Congress, and said that Senators being elected by the law-making power of a State, the Senate must inquire as to the legality of that power. On the other hand, the House had no authority to inquire as to the Legislature.

In reference to the bill which he would introduce for a new election, Mr. Carpenter said he would endeavor to show that Kellogg was not legally elected, that his associates in State offices were never elected, and the Legislature sending Pinchback here was never elected.

At the conclusion of Mr. Carpenter's speech, Mr. Morton took the floor and addressed the Senate; but without concluding his remarks, the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned until Monday, when Mr. Morton will resume his speech.

HOUSE.

Harbor of Refuge at Cleveland.

Mr. Parsons presented resolutions of the City Council of Cleveland relative to the construction of a harbor of refuge there, and made a statement in support of the proposition. Referred.

Reports of Committees.

Under the call of committees for reports of a private character, various reports were made and referred.

Gen. Howard's Case.

Mr. Conger, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution requesting the President to convene a court of inquiry of not less than five officers of the army, to investigate fully all charges against Brigadier General O. O. Howard, contained in a communication of the Secretary of War of the 5th of December, 1873, and to report their opinion as well on the moral as the legal responsibility for such offences, if any may be discovered.

Mr. Fry asked leave to offer an amendment giving the accused the right of challenge now allowed by law.

Mr. Conger declined to let the amendment be offered, remarking that there was no place for a challenge to come in, as the court would be appointed by the President. He moved the previous question.

The House refused to second the previous question by a vote of 74 to 100, and the amendment was received, and the discussion proceeded.

After protracted debate the Speaker put the question on Mr. Fry's amendment, and it was adopted—yeas 172, nays 64.

The joint resolution as amended was then passed.

Private Bills.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

A private bill, involving a new and important principle, gave rise to considerable discussion. It was the case of a trading vessel, the Norman, which was pressed into service during the last war, and which was captured by the enemy, the master and crew being thrown into a military prison, where the master died. The bill gives to his widow the pension attached to the rank of Master of the Navy. It was supported by Messrs. Buffington and Butler (Mass.), and opposed by Mr. Holman as the commencement of a civil pension list.

The bill was passed.

The Congressional Record.

The joint resolution providing for furnishing copies of the Congressional Record to members and Senators was taken from the Speaker's table, and the substitute adopted by the Senate was non-concurred in, and a committee of conference ordered.

The joint resolution, as originally passed, provided twenty-four copies for each Senator and member. The Senate substitute provides twenty three copies for members and forty-one for Senators.

The House adjourned. To-morrow's session is to be for debate only.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

Columbus, January 30.—In the Senate this morning a bill was introduced providing that every unmarried woman shall hold exempt from execution wearing apparel valued at one hundred dollars; sewing machine, knitting machine, and books to the value of twenty five dollars.

In the House, the House bill to allow Township Treasurers one dollar fees, and five cents per mile mileage, for services in settling with the County Auditor, was passed.

Bills were introduced providing that in case railroad companies discriminate in their rates for transporting freight, said railroad company shall forfeit to such persons so overcharged double the amount of the overcharge, and in no case less than one hundred dollars; and providing that an additional suit be brought by a prosecuting attorney, the amount to be forfeited in the suit to be from one hundred to a thousand dollars; and provided that in case railroad companies charge higher than the legal rates for the transportation of passengers, the company shall forfeit double the amount of overcharge, and in no case less than one hundred dollars.

GEORGE O. EVANS.

Trial of the Defaulter—The Evidence and Arguments Closed—The Judge's Charge to be Delivered To-day.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 30.—The Evans case was resumed this morning. Ex Governor A. G. Curtin and Governor Hartranft were the only persons examined, and their examination concluded the evidence. Attorney General Dimmick opened the argument for the Commonwealth. Lamberton and Hall, for the defence, followed the Attorney General in addressing the jury, and MacVeigh, for the plaintiff, made the closing argument. The defendant prays the Court to instruct the jury as follows: "That the act of March, 1811, for the settlement of public accounts, having provided the plaintiff a remedy, it must be presented, and there can be no recovery in this action." The Judge will charge the jury to morrow.

NEW YORK.

New York, January 30, 1874.

The Tompkins Square Rioters.

Thirty-one of the Tompkins Square rioters, so called, have entered, through counsel, a plea of not guilty in the Court of General Sessions.

Quarrel Among Officials.

A lively quarrel has been stirred up among the Fire and Police Commissioners. The Comptroller and Mayor received an anonymous communication, charging Commissioners Smith, Gardner and Charlick with forming a ring for their own benefit. The letter was sent to Smith, and after investigation, his committee asserted that Commissioner Russel was the author of the anonymous paper. Russel denies the accusation, and says the whole thing is the work of Charlick.

Marine News.

Queenstown, January 30.—The steamships Russia and Wyoming, from New York, have arrived out.

New York, January 30.—The steamship Manhattan, from Liverpool, has arrived.

New York, January 30.—The steamers Kosig Sverre, from London, and America, from Bremen, have arrived.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Colored Congressmen in Favor of Local Option on the Mixed Schools Question.

The New War Claims Bill.

Proceedings of the National Educational Convention.

Suspension of Work on Public Buildings.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette

Washington, January 30, 1874.

The Question of Mixed Schools.

The troublesome provision in the Civil Rights bill making mixed schools compulsory is in a fair way of settlement by a compromise. Messrs. Elliott and Lynch, colored Congressmen from South Carolina and Mississippi, appeared before the Judiciary Committee to day, and made an argument against it. They desire to have the matter left with the municipal authorities and school boards. They do not wish to have mixed schools enforced or prohibited by the State or National Governments, but desire that each town or city shall be left to control the subject within its own limits, according to the customs and wishes of the majority of its citizens. This view is likely to prevail with the majority of Congress.

The New War Claims Bill.

The first section of the new bill prepared by the Committee on War Claims extends the time for filing claims to March 3d, 1875.

Section two requires an explicit statement of the items of amounts claimed in each case, and relates to details of presentation of claims.

Section three provides for two additional agents and three additional clerks to the Commissioners.

Section four provides for rejection of the whole claims when any portion of it has been shown fraudulent.

Section five is substantially the perjury statute in the revision of the law, and section six relates to the same subject.

Section seven provides for the presentation of any claim to the Commissioners within their jurisdiction now pending and undetermined in any of the executive departments before March 3d, 1875.

Section eight provides that the Commissioners shall also consider such claims growing out of the late war as may be referred to them by either House of Congress, on the recommendation of a standing committee of either House.

Applications for Claims.

There have been presented up to this time in the House of Representatives about five hundred more applications for claims than were presented in the same period in the Forty-second Congress, and this, too, upon the heels of the panic and the scarcity of funds in the Treasury. There is an imposition upon the part of Congress to make any demands upon Uncle Sam's cash vaults that are not absolutely necessary, economy in every instance being the rule; consequently all demands for claims will meet with a most rigid scrutiny of the nature of the claim and the evidence to sustain it, and the present session may be considered as a very inopportune time to present such claims. One feature of the new bill in regard to claims throws out the entire claim if a single particle of fraud appears in any section of the claim.

The Consulate System.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs are preparing a bill to revise the entire consulate system. As at present conducted, almost every Consul receives a different salary, and the object of the revision is to arrange the system into classes, and allow every Consul in each class the same salary. The bill, which will be reported at an early day, embraces some of the features of the Kelm bill.

Davis and Foote.

The friends of Jefferson Davis assert that since he has noticed Senator Foote's allusion to him in the manner in which he did, that he is in honor bound to call him to the field. What the upshot of the matter may be, a few days will determine.

Suspension of Work on Public Buildings.

Persons who come here from towns and cities where public buildings are in the course of erection, or where it had been decided to erect them, are loud in their protests to Mr. Mullett and to Congressmen against the suspension of work upon them. They contend that when both money and work is scarce, as it now is, is the very time above all others when the Government should give a helping hand by ordering new work, and not stop even the work already ordered, and make it still harder for the poor of the country.

DIAMOND.

Washington, January 30, 1874.

National Educational Convention.

The National Educational Convention to day was more fully attended. The Centennial Committee reported a series of recommendations, that each State send a representation of its educational condition to the Centennial, also historical records of its educational progress; that cities act with the States, and that an International Educational Congress be held in connection with the Centennial.

Mr. Philbrick, of Boston, during the discussion, stated that the best feature of the American exhibition at Vienna was the educational showing. The report was adopted.

The Committee on National Aid reported resolutions favoring the establishment of a National Education Bureau, and endorsing the proposition of setting apart public lands for free education in the States.

President Grant visited the association, but made no speech. Gov. Shepperd made a few remarks, and Secretary Delano followed with a brief address.

The Convention adjourned to meet in Detroit in August next.

Life Saving Stations.

The board appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury recommend the establishment of life saving stations at the following points on the lake: Lake Ontario—Mexico Bay, seven miles westward of Stoney Point; Mexican Bay, seven miles east of Nine Mile Point; Oswego and Charlotte, life saving stations complete. Lake Erie—Buffalo, a life boat station; Barcelona, Presque Island and Fairport, life saving station complete; Cleveland, a life boat station; Marblehead, Sandusky, a life saving station complete. Lake Huron—Port Burgues and Stuppon's Point, life saving stations complete; North Point, Thunder Bay, a life boat station; Forty Mile Point, a life saving station complete. Lake Michigan—Beaver Island and the Manitow Island, life boat station; Pointe Aux Becssoles and Grande Pointe Au Sable, life saving stations complete; Grand Haven, Saint Josephs, Calumnet and Chicago, life boat stations; Grove Point, a life boat station complete; Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan and Twin River Point, life boat station. Lake Superior, between White Fish Point and Point Au Sable, four life saving stations complete.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Washington, January 29, 1874.

Improvement of the Ohio River.

The reduced estimates of appropriations for rivers and harbors have been referred to a subcommittee of the House Committee on Commerce, consisting of Messrs. Wheeler, of New York, Sawyer, of Wisconsin, Conger, of Michigan, Hooper, of Massachusetts, Stanard, of Missouri, Parsons, of Ohio, and Holman, of Indiana.

The following shows the original and reduced estimates for the Ohio river and Louisville canal.

There remains to be done to finish the work according to the plan adopted the following:

1st. The completion of the dam across the Ohio river at the crest of the falls.

2d. The completion of the rock excavation inside of the apron dam at the head of the canal.

3d. Raising the pubble protection wall at the upper end of the canal.

The work will be attempted as soon as the stage of the water permits, by hired labor and purchase of material in the open market.

Congress, at its last session, provided for assuming charge of this work, but fixed the rate of toll at 25 cents. This will be much more than enough to pay for superintendence and repairs, and will impose an onerous tax upon the commerce of the West for the benefit of the Treasury of the United States. This is clearly unjust. This commerce has already paid over five and one-half million dollars toll on this work, in cash, besides the indirect tax due to damage and detention.

The Chief Engineer has recommended to Congress that the toll be reduced to 5 cents per ton.

The amount of money available for this work on the 1st of July, 1873, all of which is under contract, or will be expended during the year, is $156,703.99. The amount required to complete the work is $100,000.

The original appropriation for continuing the improvements upon the falls of the Ohio river and Louisville canal have not been diminished, as the work is considered of too great importance to allow it to remain unfinished, and the plan, as detailed above, will be carried out, and this really valuable improvement will soon be completed.

For the general improvement of the Ohio river the original estimate asked for $400,000, of which sum it was proposed to use nearly $100,000 to purchase two dredge boats, a snagboat, a survey steamboat with scraper, and pay the running expenses of the same, and to expend the balance, or about $300,000, in dams and dikes. The reduced estimates cut down the appropriation to $200,000, and as the above boats were considered by the Engineer in charge a very great necessity in an economic point of view, it is probable that they will be purchased as at first proposed.

One drawback is urged against the latter or slack-water plan, and that comes from the owners of coal fleets, who object to stopping and separating their fleets for the passage of locks. To obviate this it is proposed to cut down a dam for a depth of four feet and width of two hundred, and to open or close the opening thus made by a peculiarly constructed gate, which, with suitable guide walls at the head and a long inclined plane below, the fleet could pass with ease and safety. With the reduced appropriation this is perhaps the main work that will be entered upon the coming year.

This will reduce the sum for improvement on the river to about $100,000. One of the great objections to improving the river, especially the upper Ohio, is the absolute lack of water, to obviate which several plans have been presented, two only of which offer any prospect of practicability, viz.: to retain surplus water by large reservoirs on the upper tributaries, and to form shallow reservoirs in the main river, by locks and dams, which will afford a sufficient depth for navigation. The latter plan is favored by the Engineer as being the only practical one, with certain special modifications, required by the peculiarities of the Ohio river navigation.

[*From an Occasional Correspondent.*]

Washington, D. C., January 28, 1874.

Weather Remarks.

The weather in this city is gotten up in varieties to suit all classes of visitors from all parts of the Union. Summer, Winter, Autumn and Spring can be enjoyed in the shortest possible space of time.

Pittsburgh Personals.

More of your denizens of the Smoky City arrived here to-day. Messrs. S. A. Purviance, J. T. Stockdale, John A. Warden and Wm. J. Diehl and wife, are jotted down on the register at the great caravansary, (Willard's) of this capital.

Investigating Committees.

Investigating committees are being asked for to overhaul the municipal accounts of the public officers of the District. The moral influence of Congress and the Senate is not sufficient to enable them to pursue a straightforward, upright and honorable course in running the local machinery. The bonds given to paving contractors and others are not worth more than fifty cents on the dollar, and it is an uphill business to get that, spot cash, for them.

Amusements.

All the places of amusement are in full blast, and doing a healthy business. John B. Gough had a crowded house last night to hear him give his experience of what he has seen on the streets and gin mills in London at night. There were so many disappointed by not being able to get in that he has kindly consented to speak his piece to morrow evening, when there will be another jam, no doubt.

News from Home.

A great number of Western Pennsylvanians visit Mr. D. D. Cones' rooms (your gentlemanly correspondent) at the head of the Newspaper Row, to read your valuable paper, and acquaint themselves of what is going on in the Iron City.

Discharged Workmen.

A great many men are being discharged from the navy yard and other shops of the Government. Many mechanics will suffer if the retrenchment policy is carried out to too great an extent.

Short Session Probable.

There is every prospect of the present session of Congress being a short one.

Chapultepec.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Nominations for Parliament.

London, January 30—*Midnight.*—The nomination of members for Parliament began today. Messrs. Bright, Dixon and Munts, former members, are returned from Birmingham without opposition. Karslake is returned from Huntingdon, and Colonel Cline, a Conservative, from Frome. The Liberals did not attempt to contest the latter borough, which has been represented for the last five years by Thos. Hughes.

Dispatches received up to this hour show that seven Liberals and ten Conservatives have been returned, the Conservatives gaining one member at Frome. Dr. Butt has retired from the contest of Manchester, and Nolan from that of Greenwich.

DIMMICK DECIDES.

The Suspense Over—Councilmen of 1874 to Hold Over—The Attorney General's View of the Case.

President Negley, of Common Council, took a very practical method of settling a question that has been troubling the Councilmanic mind for some time past, and the result is set forth in the following correspondence:

Hon. Samuel B. Dimmick, Attorney General:

Dear General.—Doubts have arisen as to the status of our city Councils, and in view of the approaching election I deem it my duty as the presiding officer of the Common Council to state the position of affairs and ask you to give us (if you will) your official opinion.

By our law the Common Council is elected annually on the first Tuesday in December, and it is provided that the Councilmen elected shall, on the first Monday after the first day of January in each year, assemble at their Council rooms, and shall organize their respective Councils.

In pursuance of the above law, the election was held, December 2, 1873, the first Tuesday of December, and the Councilmen then elected, on the 5th of January, 1874 (being the 1st Monday after the first day of January,) assembled at the Council rooms and organized.

It is now alleged that under an opinion given by you a few days ago, in construing a part of the Constitution, that the Council of 1873 should not have given way to the persons now claiming to be in office as Councilmen.

That the Constitution adopted December 16, 1873, abrogated the election held two weeks previously; that the Councils of 1873 have, as yet, no successors, and therefore must hold, until such successors are elected on the third Tuesday of February next.

If this be so, then our Council is no Council, and all our official acts are illegal, and it is high time that we should have these doubts cleared away—which you, as the law officer of the State can do.

Respectfully,
W. B. Negley,
President of Common Council.

Pittsburgh, January 27, 1874.

Following is the reply of Judge Dimmick:

Office of Attorney General,
Harrisburg, January 29, 1874.

Hon. W. B Negley, President of Common Council, Pittsburgh:

Dear Sir:—In reply to yours of the 27th inst., it is but proper that I should say I am credited with opinions, my first knowledge of which is derived from newspapers. I have given no opinion upon the point you submit.

I think the Council of 1873 was right in yielding to the Council elected in December, 1873, and that the latter Council is the legal Council of the city of Pittsburgh, and its members entitled to hold their offices until the first Monday after the first day of January, 1875.

That the members of the present Council are the lawful successors of the Council of 1873, within the provision of section 26th of the Schedule.

That the words of the section "and at the first election under it" are to be interpreted as if they read *"and all persons in office in this Commonwealth, at the time of the first election under it,"* etc., and entitle the persons in office at the date of such election, to continue in office, as is therein provided, or the conjunction *or*, might properly be substituted for, *and*. Two separate and distinct periods of time—the date of the adoption and of the first election *under it* are provided by the section, and persons in office at *either* period are continued thereby in their respective offices until the term for which they have been elected or appointed shall expire, and their successors are duly qualified.

The present members of the Council in office on the third Tuesday of February next are within the saving provision of the section cited, and and are not affected by the question whether the Constitution took effect the first day of January, or at the date of the Governor's proclamation.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
Samuel E. Dimmick,
Attorney General.

STATE NEWS.

The barn of Henry Sherman, of Overton, Bedford county, was burned on the 15th inst., together with all his hay, grain, wagons, and farming utensil, three horses of his own and two owned by his son, and one belonging to a visitor from Williamsport, twenty-two sheep, four cows, four calves and a valuable watch dog.

William Cameron, Senator Cameron's eldest and only brother living, who resides at Lewisburg, Union county, a few days ago gladdened the citizens of the town, who had a steam fire engine on trial, and were thinking seriously where the funds were to come from, by giving his check for the cost, $10,000, and presenting the engine to the town.

Miss Ida Vestal, the girl that was taken back to Youngstown from Meadville, with Professor Howard, was arrested by Mr. D. H. Arnold, Deputy United States Marshal, for taking from the office and opening one of her uncle's letters. A hearing was had on Saturday before United States Commissioner A. W. Jones, Esq. At the suggestion of counsel the suit was withdrawn by her friends. The girl is now with her mother.

The two Presbyterian churches at Fairview were burned on Sunday afternoon. At about 2:15 P. M. a fire caught from the furnace of the new church, and this was soon communicated to the old one. The organ and a few cushions from the new church were all that was saved. The loss will aggregate $13,000, on which there is an insurance of $5,000. A meeting was called Monday, ere the embers had time to cool, and steps were taken to ensure the erection of a new church.

Prospect shaft, of the Lehigh Coal Company, about one and a half miles from Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, took fire on Saturday from an explosion of gas. The timber below is all on fire, and considerable damage seems inevitable. The smoke from the burning shaft can be seen from a great distance, rising as it does, two hundred feet above the opening. There are three mines on fire in that vicinity, the Prospect, the old Baltimore, and the Empire, all within a circle of two miles.

It will be remembered that about three weeks ago, Thomas's store of Nottingham, was burglarized by some thieves who first tried to bore through the front door and finding iron bars inside, then went to the back door, effected an entrance and carried off a lot of goods. The strange part of the story is that most of the goods were brought back on last Sunday night, stored in Mr. Thomas's stable, and covered with straw. A strange team was seen going up Peters' creek, the night of the robbery—and the same team was seen to return the same evening the goods were returned.—*Monongahela Republican.*

A correspondent writing from Chester county says: "I write this but a short distance from the early home of the unfortunate Udderzook, and the feeling generally here is that his sentence should be commuted to imprisonment for life. This is accounted for by many reasons judicially, but principally from the fact that this section is a strong Quaker one, and that society is averse to violence or vengeance of any kind, which is right. Udderzook, though, will soon know his fate, when his cause comes down from the Supreme Court, where it is now pending on a writ of error."

The Scranton *Republican* relates the discovery by a miner, of a copper whistle embedded in a vein of coal, one hundred feet beneath the earth. It was discovered by Martin Loughery, working in No. 10 mine, Pennsylvania Coal Company's Works, at Pittston. In the centre of a massive piece of coal he was breaking, he found embeded what appeared to be a small wooden box of an oblong shape, which, upon being touched, crumbled into dust, and disclosed a copper whistle with a flint mouthpeice, and in shape like the ordinary tin whistles blown by children. The miner brightened it up, applied his mouth, and made it sound doubtless for the first time in centuries. The spot where it lay is about one hundred feet beneath the surface or the earth.

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 31½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT yesterday signed the election bill recently passed by the Legislature. It is, therefore, now the law of the State, and everything relating to elections must be governed thereby.

GENERAL ALBRIGHT, one of our members at large in Congress, delivered his first address a day or two since. It was against a reduction of the army, and is spoken of as an exceedingly creditable effort.

HERMAN ALRICKS, Esq., an old and highly esteemed member of the Harrisburg bar, where he has practised law for nearly fifty years, died in that city on Thursday last, at the patriarchal age of three score years and ten.

IN CAMDEN, New Jersey, James M. Scovel is practicing the "Centennial Mayor" game. What Camden wants of a Centennial Mayor is something of a problem—but Scovel wants to be the man, at any rate. He and McClure would make a splendid team.

THE sinking fund of the State of New York has been discovered to be deficient to the amount of $11,000,000. The fault is with the Legislature, which, to avoid the blame of imposing onerous taxes, appropriated the moneys in the sinking fund. Now the people must pay taxes enough to make good the amount.

COMMISSIONER BIGHAM, of the new Statistical Department, in this State, has gathered an estimate of the total taxes of all kinds paid in the State at about $51,000,000, which he divides among city residents at about eighteen dollars per head, and country residents at about nine dollars apiece. This is about half the tax per capita paid in the old world.

THE was a meeting of the Iron Association on Thursday, and while an advance in prices is warranted by the enhanced value of the raw material, it was not deemed prudent to make any change in the card for the present. The nail manufacturers also held a meeting the same day, at which it was resolved to advance the actual selling price twelve and a half cents per keg.

ATTORNEY GENERAL DIMMICK decides that the Councils elected in December are legal—and this irrespective of the time when the new Constitution went into effect. Under this view, and the probable passage of a bill extending the terms of office till April, all those who were elected for one year will hold office till April, 1875; and those elected for two years till April, 1876.

THE Government is reported to have lost $250,000 by the failure of Clews, Habicht & Co., the bankers in London. The diplomatic funds were taken from the Barings, and transferred to the above named firm, which failed along with Henry Clews & Co., of New York. We do not suppose, however, it will be a total loss, as the resumption of the New York house may lead to the solvency of that in London.

ON Tuesday, the election in the borough of Greenwich, in which Gladstone is a candidate, will take place. This over, and he will be able to give assistance to some of his compeers in the Government, in their canvass for election. The holding of elections at different periods is of great advantage to the party that is best prepared, and, in the pending election, will aid the Liberals. The entire month of February will be consumed in holding the elections.

GENERAL FITZ JOHN PORTER is still urging his claim to a new trial. His pleas are, that new evidence has been discovered, Lee and Longstreet having declared that Porter's force was flanked, and that his non-action was of the highest type of strategy, and that the offering of German testimony in the Bazaine trial is a precedent for the admission of Confederate testimony. Our belief is that the trial already had was more fair to him than a new one will be for the country.

THE approach of the time when the Prince Imperial of France will attain his legal majority, has again inspired speculation as to the probable tendency of French politics. MACMAHON is imagined to be an Imperialist at heart, and is thought to favor the restoration of the Empire. The freedom permitted in observing the anniversary of the Emperor's death in Paris is thought to be significant. Altogether, the restoration of the Empire is one of the things in the near future.

THE Convention of the B'nai Berith, at Chicago, is the largest Israelitish Convention ever assembled in America. It represents but one of the many branches into which the Hebrew Church is divided, but its consultations take a wide scope. The importance attached by the press to the deliberations shows how large an interest the Hebrew people command in this country. That they deserve it is now not even questioned. They constitute some of the best element in our population, and their thorough devotion to the interests of the country is everywhere recognized. Here their Church faith is regarded as involving no different principles, as respects the Government, than that of any others. They are citizens, and as such, are respected and honored.

THE detailed history of the downfall of the Castellar Government in Spain shows that the "Virginius" difficulty did not enter into that affair at all. It was not mentioned in the debate that followed the President's address. The difficulty was more one of local and political management than of diplomatic relations. The Castelar Government was convicted of disregarding the suggestions of the Parliamentary Committee, during the recess, in not issuing writs of election when members of the Cortes were taken into the Cabinet. What Castellar's reason for this course was does not come to the surface,—but the fact seemed to be interpreted as a disregard of the Cortes, which of course was an insult to be repelled. We do not enter into the Cartagena struggle, which had its influence, nor can we say how much may have been thought of the debt-list presented. The ostensible reason for the struggle was that above-mentioned.

THERE is a bill before the New York Legislature, looking to the protection and education of factory children. It provides that at certain ages they shall not be employed in manufacturing work unless they have had a certain amount of instruction, and the limit to the age and the time in which they may be thus employed is a protection against injury by over-work. There are other provisions having a regard for the necessities of indigent parents in such cases by the omission of schooling during the first year of the child's service, and for the protection of employers against the deception of employes, and the security of both against injustice by officers of the law. All measures like this must have a benevolent phase. One reason for the disregard of education is poverty. If provision is made for the disadvantages to parents of taking their children from work, we doubt if any could be found who would not gladly give their children every needed facility for obtaining an education.

HAVING captured the Democratic Convention in Philadelphia, the McClure operators are moving forward in their new centennial enterprise. In order to prove the cordiality of their affiliation with the Democracy, and their entire readiness to break with the Republican party, the *Press*, their organ, uses the following insulting language toward President Grant: "Let us hope that President Grant will proudly refuse to interpose in this local struggle. The mere suspicion that his name was used in our recent conflict by the enemies of a free ballot and a fair administration did him infinite damage. He is too shrewd, and, we believe, too just, to permit a repetition of indecent interposition in our local affairs. He cannot surely desire it to be said a second time that the National Administration had been rebuked in the State of Pennsylvania. He will doubtless remember the fate that befel his alleged interference in favor of General Butler, when he ran for Governor against Mr. Washburn in Massachusetts." So the plot thickens.

THE POSTOFFICE SITE.

This journal has not agitated the subject of postoffice site, in the interest of any location whatever, it being our view that the Commission having the subject under consideration should act with reference to its own best judgment, without influence or prejudice from any source. All the journals in the city, if we remember correctly, except one, has taken the same view, the propriety of permitting the Commission to act freely being too obvious to be disregarded. The GAZETTE site has not been in the market, in the sense of our desiring to sell it; on the contrary, it was so much against our interest to sell it, that we have preferred the selection of some other site.

There is one journal in the city that seems to be ready to act as the organ of any enterprise that has money to pay for its temporary use. Its local and editorial columns seem to be ready for service at any time. The Hare property, for which it has argued, in what were evidently paid locals, has not, we presume, been seriously thought of as a suitable site for the postoffice by an uninterested citizen. No paper has deemed it of importance to speak against it, as there was never the slightest prospect of its being selected. A few polite phrases of Mr. Mullett, in answer to an attempt to entrap him in a seeming commitment to that enterprise, are paraded as evidence that the journal referred to has "influence." The effort is "thin." We advise our foolish cotemporary to enlist in a better cause, and to avoid any allusion to its cotemporaries. Its paid enterprises are too transparent to deceive any one.

FREE BANKING.

The bill legalizing free banking has been presented to the House, and made the order of the day, when the House shall be in Committee of the Whole, two weeks hence. This merely means that it is proposed to make this bill the occasion for ventilating the views of the members on the currency issue. What it may mean beyond this cannot be foretold. The bill may be discussed for weeks,—or it may be referred back to the Committee from which it emanated, or it may be reported to the House, and put on the calendar and acted on. Thus it will be seen that speedy action is not at all likely. In reality there is no need of it,—as the finances of the country are becoming constantly easier. There will be no special strain on them for several months,—but in the late Summer or early Fall this is sure to come. It is claimed for this free banking bill that it will give elasticity to our currency, and it will do this. We do not say it is the best measure possible, but it is, doubtless, the easiest.

The need for an elastic currency—one that can be increased and lessened, grows out of the peculiarities of our internal trade. We have crops that extend over a wide area, which, for many reasons, must be at once precipitated on the market. The demand is usually great, both in Europe and in our great cities. Farmers are in debt, and this necessitates sales; some large planters have not the buildings necessary for storage, and if they had, it would involve the expense of double handling. These crops are moved at once, and this involves an immense outlay of currency, as nothing else can be substituted. Farmers who live at a distance from towns and banks want nothing else than currency. The following is a tabular exhibit of the grain receipts at Chicago for 1872:

1872. Months.	Wheat. bushels.	Rye. bushels.	Barley. bushels.	Seeds bushels.
January	288,279	60,223	2 9,449	2 485,870
February	148 281	45,661	160 081	3,852 242
March	70 965	103,545	1 7 048	3 279 101
April	149 661	15 559	98 999	1,795 217
May	1 0 107	78 647	77 451	1,904,103
June	691 7 9	64 498	53 412	1,503 126
July	571 440	62 674	48 427	963 745
August	2 940 693	134 755	361 864	7 607,700
September	1 991 072	208,634	1 38 891	10,411 9 4
October	2 822 671	148 848	1,800 223	8,481,409
November	1 5 6 762	128 651	750 993	3 901 8 9
December	1,013 136	123 742	5 6,791	3,4 4,0 1

This, let it be remembered, is but a part of the grain moving operations of the country. Yet it alone,—in the months of August, September, October and November, will necessitate at least $35,000,000 of currency. If the other points involved are thought of, the amount will aggregate at least $50,000,000 diverted from the usual money centres. Then we have the cotton crop, the pork packing, and other industrial operations, all of which call for ready money.

This it is that necessitates in this country a monetary system different from that of other countries. The demand for currency last September was unusually great, owing to two causes,—the abundance of the crops, and the large demand in Europe for breadstuffs. Yet, notwithstanding this large foreign demand, money was not sent over in advance for the purpose of making purchases, and we were compelled to depend on our own supply. When the strain came, business was deranged, and the panic resulted.

The influences at work were not exceptional. Larger areas are planted from year to year, and greater crops are produced. More cotton will be raised from year to year, and thus the demand for currency, at stated seasons, must enlarge. The increasing population of the country, if nothing else, would necessitate this. Hence we have a condition of things that must be repeated from year to year. It is utterly impossible that it should be otherwise. The only preventive influence is that of drouth, or a positive abandonment of farming. Either our industries and means of wealth must stagnate, or the material for making exchanges must be provided. The free banking bill is simple, and involves little trouble. We care little for the system, however, so that it is simple and safe. But in some way we must have an elastic currency or constantly recurring panics.

PERSIA.

The Atrocities of the Shah.

In the new history of Persia, just published in England, written by C. Markham, C. B., L. R. S.; who knows nothing of the Persian language, and has been wholly dependent upon translations, but who has long studied his subject, there are many startling statements concerning the reign of the Shah, the individual whom all Europe has recently so honored. Atrocities have marked it, we all know, but this book shows that these atrocities were unusual even in Persian history. The Shah began his reign by torturing and killing the Saler, the son of a man who had done well for his family, and by poisoning the Salar's brother. He then massacred the Babis and religious sects, setting fire, *a la* Nero, to some of his victims. His next step was to murder the man, an enlightened patriot, who placed him on the throne and faithfully served him. Then came his invasion of Herat. Meantime, he so insulted an ambassador that he felt himself compelled to quit Teheran, and in 1850 the Shah took Herat in defiance of an express treaty made three years before. He murdered both the Governor and the late ruler of Herat, who had fallen into his hands; and Mr. Markham gives us to understand that his incapacity and weakness helped to produce the terrible famine of 1870–72.

THE ELECTION BILL.

The Text of the Act as Signed by the Governor.

The First Law Under the New Order of Things.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS BY ASSESSORS IN JUNE OF EVERY YEAR.

A further supplement to the act regulating elections in this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c.—That it shall be the duty of each of the assessors who are required to perform any duties incident to the holding of elections and the registration of voters in the different counties or cities of this Commonwealth, on the first Monday of June of each year, to take up the transcript of the next preceding assessment as transmitted to them by the city or county commissioners, and proceed to the revision of the same, and for this purpose he shall visit every dwelling house in his district, and make careful inquiry if any person whose name is on his list has died or removed from the district, and if so to erase the same therefrom; or whether any qualified voter resides therein whose name is not on his list, and if so to add the same thereto, and in all cases where a name is added to the list the person shall forthwith be assessed, and the assessor shall in all cases ascertain by inquiry upon what ground the person so assessed claims to be a voter. Upon the completion of this work it shall be the duty of each assessor as aforesaid to proceed to make out a list, in alphabetical order, of the male citizens twenty-one years of age and upwards claiming to be qualified voters in the election district of which he is the Assessor, and opposite each of said names state whether said citizen is or is not a housekeeper, and, if he is, the number of his residence in towns where the same are numbered, with the street, alley or court on which situated, and if in a town where there are no numbers, the name of the street, alley or court on which said house fronts, also the occupation of the person, and where he is not a householder, the occupation, place of boarding, and with whom, and, if working for another, the name of the employer, and write opposite each of said names the word "voter." Where any person claims to vote by reason of naturalization he shall exhibit his certificate thereof to the Assessor unless he has been for two consecutive years next preceding a voter in said district; and in all cases where the person has been naturalized the name shall be marked with the letter "N." Where the person has merely delared his intentions to become a citizen and designs to be naturalized before the next election he shall exhibit the certificate of his declaration of intention and the name shall be marked "D I;" and where the person shall be entitled by existing laws to be naturalized without making a declaration of his intention to be naturalized, and intends to be naturalized at least one month before the next general election, the name of such person shall be added to the list, and the name of such person shall be marked "I N." Where the claim is to vote by reason of being of the age of twenty-one and under twenty-two as provided by law, the word "age" shall be entered; and if the person has moved into the election district to reside since the last general election, the letter "R" shall be placed opposite the name. It shall be the further duty of each assessor, as aforesaid, upon the completion of the duties herein imposed to make out a separate list of all new assessments made by him. On the lists being completed and the assessments made as aforesaid the same shall forthwith be returned to the County Commissioners.

CORRECTION OF REGISTRATION—NEGLECT OF DUTY BY ASSESSORS.

SECTION 2. The County Commissioners shall immediately add the names on the list of new assessments to the tax duplicate of the ward, borough, township or district in which they have been assessed, and cause duplicate copies of the other list, with the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid to be made out as soon as practicable, and placed in the hands of the assessor, who shall, prior to the first Monday of August in each year, put one copy thereof on the door of or on the house where the election of the respective district is required to be held, and retain the other in his possession for the inspection, at all free of charge, of any person resident in the said election district who shall desire to see the same; and it shall be the duty of the said assessor to add from time to time, on the personal application of any one claiming the right to vote, the name of such claimant, and mark opposite the name "C. V." and immediately assess him, noting as in all other cases his occupation, residence, whether a boarder or house-keeper; if a boarder with whom he boards, and whether naturalized, or designing to be, marking in all cases opposite the name the letters "N," "D I," or "I N," as the case may be. If the person claiming to be assessed be naturalized, he shall exhibit to the assessor his certificate of naturalization, and if he claims that he designs to be naturalized before the next ensuing election he shall exhibit the certificate of his declaration of intention, if such previous declaration is required by the laws of the United States. It shall be the duty of the said assessor to be present at the election house of the said election districts, during the two secular days next preceding the day fixed by the third section of this act for returning the lists to the county commissioners, from ten A. M. to three P. M., and from six P. M. to nine P. M. of each of said days, for the purpose of hearing and acting upon applications to be made under the provisions of this section, or relating to names upon said list, or that are sought to be placed thereon or struck therefrom; and it shall be his duty to correct said lists by adding thereto the names of persons entitled to vote but omitted therein, and by striking therefrom fictitious names or names of persons who may have died or removed from said district; and the said lists shall be open for inspection by any qualified elector of the county or ward in which the election district is situated, as well as by the person claiming to be registered; and the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county, or any law judge thereof at chambers, on the application of any qualified elector of the ward or county under oath, setting forth a breach of any of the duties imposed on said assessor by this act, which oath may be made at any time before the day of election, shall call the assessor and the complainant before it or him by citation or rule, to show cause, and shall hear the parties and dispose of the subject in a summary manner as to law and justice shall belong, and shall if need be compel the assessor to correct the registry accordingly, and the said court or judge may enforce such order by attachment as in proceedings for contempt.

FINAL RETURN OF CORRECTED REGISTRY TO COMMISSIONERS.

SECTION 3. After the assessments have been completed, on the sixty-first day before the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each year, the assessor shall on the following day make a return to the county commissioners of the names of all persons assessed by him since the return required to be made by him by the first section of this act, noting opposite each name the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid, and the county commissioners shall thereupon cause the same to be added to the return required by the first section of this act, and a full and correct copy thereof to be made containing the names of all persons so returned as a resident in each of the said election district, and furnish the same, together with the necessary election blanks, to the officers of the election in such election district on or before seven o'clock on the morning of the election; and no man shall be permitted to vote at the election on that day whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote as hereinafter required.

APPOINTMENT OF OVERSEERS. THEIR DUTIES.

SECTION 4. On the petition of five or more citizens of any election district setting forth that the appointment of overseers is a reasonable precaution to secure the purity and fairness of the election in said district, it shall be the duty of the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county, all the law judges of the said court able to act at the time concurring, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the said district, belonging to different political parties, overseers of election, to supervise the proceedings of election officers thereof, and to make report of the same as they may be required by such court. Said overseers shall be persons qualified to serve upon election boards, and shall have the right to be present with the officers of such election during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted, and the returns made out and signed by the election officers, to keep a list of voters if they see proper, to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witnesses, under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers so selected and appointed every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties, and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present and perform their duties as aforesaid, such officer or officers shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court; or if the overseers shall be driven away from the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled in such election district may be rejected by the proper tribunal trying a contest under said election, or a part or portion of such votes aforesaid may be counted as such tribunal may deem necessary to a just and proper disposition of the case.

WHEN THE POLLS ARE TO BE KEPT OPEN.

SECTION 5. At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock, A. M., and closed at seven o'clock, P. M.

APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES AND INSPECTORS BY THE COURT.

SECTION 6. In all election districts where a vacancy exists by reason of the disqualification of the officer or otherwise in an election board heretofore appointed, or where any new district shall be formed, the Judge or Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county shall, ten days before any general or special election, appoint competent persons to fill said vacancies, and to conduct the election in said new districts, and in the appointment of inspectors in any election district both shall not be of the same political party, and the judge of elections shall in all cases be of the political party having the majority of votes in said district as nearly as the said judge or judges can ascertain the fact, and in case of the disagreement of the judges as to the selection of inspectors the political majority of the judges shall select one of such inspectors, and the minority judge or judges shall select the other.

SECTION 7. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of an election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

DUTIES OF ELECTION OFFICERS.

SECTION 8. At the opening of the polls at all elections it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts to designate one of the inspectors, whose duty it shall be to have in custody the registry of voters, and to make the entries therein required by law, and it shall be the duty of the other of said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

SECTION 9. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot; every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the clerks on the list of voters opposite the name of the elector from whom received. And any voter voting two or more tickets, the several tickets so voted shall each be numbered with the number corresponding with the number to the name of the voter. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket or cause the same to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. In addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed by election officers, they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding. All judges, inspectors, clerks and overseers of any election held under this act shall, before entering upon their duties, be duly sworn or affirmed in the presence of each other. The judge shall be sworn by the minority inspector, if there shall be such minority inspector, and in case there be no minority inspector then by a justice of the peace or alderman, and the inspectors, overseers and clerks shall be sworn by the judge. Certificates of such swearing or affirming shall be duly made out and signed by the officers so sworn, and attested by the officer who administered the oath. If any judge or minority inspector refuses or neglects to serve the officers of election in the manner required by this act, or if any officer of election shall act without being first duly sworn, or if any officer of election shall sign the form of oath without being duly sworn, or if any judge or minority inspector shall certify that any officer was sworn when he was not, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction the officer or officers so offending shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisonment not exceeding one year or both in the discretion of the court.

NON-REGISTERED VOTERS.

SECTION 10. On the day of election any person whose name shall not appear on the registry of voters, and who claims the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election, which witness shall be sworn or affirmed, and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter, and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief when and where he was born, that he has been a citizen of the United States for one month, and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or if formerly a qualified elector or native born citizen thereof, and has removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has resided in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election, that he is not disqualified from voting by reason of not having been assessed, and if assessed that he has paid all State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election. The said affidavit shall also state when and where such tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when and where and to whom paid, and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed or that he never received any, and, if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination; but if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or if born elsewhere shall state the fact in his affidavit and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized, or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and shall further state in his affidavit that he is at the time of making the affidavit of the age of twenty-one and under twenty-two years, that he has been a citizen of the United States one month, and of the State one year next, or, if a native-born citizen of the State, and removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, and in the election district two months immediately preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes. The said affidavits of all persons making such claims and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list, and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file in the prothonotary's office, subject to examination as other election papers are. If the election officers shall find that the applicant possesses all the legal qualifications of a voter he shall be permitted to vote, and his name shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" where he claims to vote on age, the same words being added by the clerks in each case respectively on the lists of persons voting at such election.

CHALLENGE OF REGISTERED VOTERS.

SECTION 11. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such persons, whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made, and acted on by the Election Board, and the vote admitted or rejected according to the evidence. Every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for two consecutive years a voter in the district in which he offers his vote, and on the vote of such person being received it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the day, month and year, and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day by virtue of the same certificate, except where sons are entitled to vote because of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof be fined or imprisoned, or both at the discretion of the court, but the fine shall not exceed five hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year. The like punishment shall be inflicted on conviction on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make or cause to be made the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

NEGLECT OF DUTY OF ELECTION OFFICERS.

SECTION 12. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall upon conviction be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced for every such offence to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year or both at the discretion of the court.

CANVASS OF THE VOTES BY THE COURT.

SECTION 13. As soon as the polls shall close the officers of election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for, and make out a full return of the same in triplicate, with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his or her name, first in words and again in figures, and shall be signed by all of said officers, and certified by overseers if any, or if not so certified, the overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify or either of them, shall write upon each of the returns his or their reasons for not signing or certifying them. The vote as soon as counted shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a brief statement showing the votes received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the vote is counted, and the same shall be immediately posted up on the door of the election house for information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and be sealed in presence of the officers, and one envelope with the unsealed return sheet given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally-paper, and oaths of officers, and another of said envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector. All judges living within twelve miles of the prothonotary's office, or within twenty-four miles, if their residence be in a town, village or city upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, shall before two o'clock, post meridian, of the day after the election, and all other judges shall before twelve o'clock meridian of the second day after the election, deliver said return, together with return sheet to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the county, which said return sheet shall be filed, and the day and hour of filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the prothonotary for public inspection. At twelve o'clock on the said second day following any election, the prothonotary of the court of common pleas shall present the said returns to the said court; in counties where there is no resident president judge, the associate judges shall perform the duties imposed upon the court of common pleas, which shall convene for said purpose; the returns presented by the prothonotary shall be opened by said court, and computed by such of its officers, and such sworn assistants as the court shall appoint, in the presence of the judges or judges of said court, and the returns certified and certificates of election issued under the seal of the court, as is now required to be done by return judges, and the vote as so computed and certified shall be made a matter of record in said court. The sessions of the said court shall be open to the public, and in case the return of any election district shall be missing when the returns are presented, or in case of complaint of a qualified elector under oath charging palpable fraud or mistake, and particularly specifying the alleged fraud or mistake, or where fraud or mistake is apparent on the return, the court shall examine the return, and if in the judgment of the court it shall be necessary it shall issue a rule upon said court shall issue summary process against the election officers, and overseers if any, of the election district complained of, to bring them forthwith into court, with all election papers in their possession, and if palpable mistake or fraud shall be discovered, it shall, upon such hearing as may be deemed necessary to enlighten the court, be corrected by the court, and so certified; but all allegations of palpable fraud or mistake shall be decided by the said court within three days after the day the returns are brought into court for computation, and the said inquiry shall be directed only to palpable fraud or mistake, and shall not be deemed a judicial adjudication to conclude any contest now or hereafter to be provided by law, and the other of said triplicate returns shall be placed in the box and sealed up with the ballots. Nothing in this act shall require the returns of election of township or borough officers to be made to the court as directed in this section, but all returns of the election of township and borough officers shall be enclosed in a sealed cover, directed to the prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county, and shall by some one of them be delivered into his office within three days after every such election and filed therein. In counties where there are three or more judges of said court learned in the law, at least two judges shall sit to compute and certify returns, unless unavoidably prevented. If any of the said judges shall himself be a candidate for any office at any election he shall not sit with the court or act in counting the returns of such election, and in such case the other judges, if any, shall act, and if in any county there shall be no judge qualified to hold the said court under the provisions of this act present and able to act, then and in every such case, the register of wills, the sheriff and county commissioners of the proper county shall be and constitute a Board, who, or a majority of whom, shall have and exercise all the powers, and perform all the duties vested in or required to be performed by the court of common pleas of such county, by and under the provisions of this section; but none of the said officers shall act as a member of such Board when himself a candidate for any office at the election, the returns of which the said Board are required to count under the provisions of this section. The returns required by this act to be presented by the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny respectively shall be presented to such three or more of the judges of the several courts of common pleas of said counties respectively, as the judges of said courts or a majority of them may designate to perform the duty of receiving, computing and certifying said returns. When two or more counties are connected for the election of any officer the courts of such counties shall each appoint a return judge to meet at such time and place as required by law to compute and certify the vote of such districts. All officers provided for by this act shall be compensated as like officers are paid by existing laws. Whenever a place has been or shall be provided by the authorities of any city, county, township or borough for the safe keeping of the ballot-boxes, the judge and minority inspector shall, after the election shall be finished, and the ballot-box or boxes containing tickets, list of voters and other papers have been securely bound with tape and sealed, and the signatures of the judge and inspectors affixed thereto, forthwith deliver the same, together with the remaining boxes, to the mayor and recorder of such city, or in counties, townships or boroughs to such person or persons as the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county may designate, at the place provided as aforesaid, who shall then deposit the said boxes and keep the same to answer the call of any court or tribunal authorized to try the merits of such election. Whenever the election officers of any election district shall require the election boxes of such district to hold any election which by law they are, or shall be, required to hold, they shall keep the same securely in their possession without opening until the morning of such election, and until they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, and after being so sworn or affirmed, they shall open the said boxes and burn and totally destroy all ballots and other papers which they shall find therein before proceeding to hold such election.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSESSORS TO FILL VACANCIES.

SECTION 14. That from and immediately after the passage of this act the Court of Common Pleas in the proper county in election districts wherein assessors have not heretofore been elected, shall appoint one reputable person in each election district to be the assessor thereof, who shall perform all the duties relating to elections now required to be performed by assessors under the provision of this act. Such assessors shall be appointed as nearly as can be ascertained from the party having a majority of the votes in their respective districts.

THE ENSUING FEBRUARY ELECTION.

SECTION 15. That at the election to be held on third Tuesday of February next, and at the election annually thereafter, there shall be elected in each election district in the State, as well in those wherein the registration of voters has heretofore been made by officers appointed and not chosen by the people to perform the duty, as in all others, one person as judge, and two inspectors in conformity with the general laws of the Commonwealth, to conduct the elections for one year, and also an assessor who shall perform the duties incident to elections as required by the provisions of this act.

REGISTRATION FOR FEBRUARY ELECTION.

SECTION 16. That the assessors appointed under the fourteenth section of this act shall, within five days after their appointment, proceed to make out the list of qualified electors in their respective election districts, and deliver the same to the commissioners, who shall transmit a certified copy of the same to the judge of each election district at least forty-eight hours before the election to be held on the third Tuesday of February next; said assessors shall also post ten copies thereof in conspicuous places in each election district at least ten days before said election. And the lists so made by the assessors during the two secular days preceding the day of the delivery thereof to the commissioners (of which days public notice shall be given by hand-bill throughout said district) shall be open for inspection and correction, in the custody of said assessor, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and from 6 P. M. to 9 P. M. of each of said days, in the manner provided in section second of this act, and all of the remedies, privileges and powers secured and provided thereby are hereby made applicable to the lists herein named.

SECTION 17. The respective assessors, inspectors and judges of the elections shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to be assessed, or to vote at said election, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any of said officers under this act, and any willful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers or overseers, shall be perjury.

DUTIES OF ASSESSORS AND OTHER ELECTION OFFICERS.

SECTION 18. The assessors shall each receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties hereby enjoined as is provided by law to assessors for making valuations to be paid by the County Commissioners as in other cases, and it shall not be lawful for any assessor to receive a fee against any person whatever within sixty-one days next preceding the annual election in November. Any violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor and subject the officer so offending to a fine, on conviction, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 19. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act, without reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars, and if any assessor shall knowingly assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall willfully refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both at the discretion of the court, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy any list of voters made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed, with fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court. And if any person shall by violence or intimidation drive or attempt to drive from the polls, any person or persons appointed by the court to act as overseers of an election, or in any way wilfully prevent said overseers from performing the duties enjoined upon them by this act, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the Court. Any person who shall on the day of any election visit a polling place in any election district at which he is not entitled to vote, and shall use any intimidation, threat or violence for the purpose of preventing any officer of election from performing the duties required of him by law, or for the purpose of preventing any qualified voter of such district exercising his right to vote, or from offering to vote, or to challenge any person offering to vote, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the Court. Any clerk, overseer or election officer who shall disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

ISSUE OF FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION PAPERS.

SECTION 20. If any prothonotary, clerk, or the deputy of either, or any other person shall affix the seal of any court to any naturalization paper, or permit the same to be affixed, or give out or cause or permit such naturalization paper to be given out in blank, whereby it may be fraudulently used, or furnish a naturalization certificate to any person who shall not have been duly examined and sworn in open court in the presence of some of the judges thereof, according to the act of Congress, or shall aid in, connive at, or in any way permit the issue of any fraudulent naturalization certificate, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, or if any one shall fraudently use any such certificate of naturalization, knowing that it was fraudulently issued, or shall offer or attempt to vote thereon, or if any one shall vote or attempt to vote on any certificate of naturalization not issued to him he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and either or any of the persons, their aiders or abettors, found guilty of either of the misdemeanors aforesaid shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the proper penitentiary for a period not exceeding three years.

SECTION 21. Any person who, on oath or affirmation, in or

FINANCIAL.

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And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
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CAPITAL, - - $250,000.

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International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.

CAPITAL, - - $200,000.

Pays Interest on Deposits.
3 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, Jan. 31, 1874.

The week which closes to-day, has been marked by a single feature—steadily gaining accumulation of funds in banks, and a slight demand for discounts. Money seeks investment, but is more than usually scrutinizing of the securities offered. Business improves, but will not be in full activity for a considerable length of time to come.

A report has been in circulation on the street for a few days past that a combination was about being formed by the Pennsylvania, the Hudson River and New York Central, and the Erie Railways, for "pooling" their freight business, and thus putting an end to competition.

Eastern papers predict an advance in the market rates of railway bonds. There is almost an entire absence of new railway bonds, and only a few of the old roads have small loans on the market. It is this that probably keeps up the steady inquiry for company bonds for investment, and will, in the absence of new issues, put prices higher than they have ever been before.

Many careful observers in money are firm in opinion that the 26½ millions of legal tender notes already issued from the Treasury have not yet had their full influence upon the money market, as it is the custom of the Treasury Department to place money to the credit of disbursing officers and deduct the same from the balance on hand, while disbursing officers frequently take a long time in paying out money placed to their credit. It is fair to presume the banks will yet gain considerable in their reserve from this cause. There are many signs favoring continued ease of money even into midsummer, and an active stock market and generally higher prices are the almost invariable accompaniment of large supplies of money at cheap rates.

Stocks were stronger yesterday, but, excepting in Lake Shore, Western Union and Union Pacific, there were few sales. The prices improved slightly.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Tha'day.	Friday.
Gold closed at	111⅜	111⅜
U. S. 6s—1881—coupons	118¾	118¾
6s—do. 1881.	117⅝	117⅝
5-20s—1865.	115¾	115¾
" 1865	117⅛	117⅛
" 1865 new.	116⅝	116⅝
" 1867.	117⅛	117⅛
" 1868—coupons.	117⅜	117⅜
10-40's.	114⅜	114⅜
10-40's—coupons	114⅜	113⅝
Currency 6's	118⅝	116⅝
New 6 per cents	118⅝	118⅝
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	102⅝	102⅝
Erie	49⅝	50⅛
Erie & I. C.		49⅝
Ill. Paul	46⅝	46⅝
Do. preferred	70⅝	70⅝
Chicago & Northern	87⅝	91⅜
Do. Central	91¾	91⅝
North Western Common	58⅜	59⅛
Do. preferred	70⅜	71
Rock Island	104⅜	104⅝
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88⅜	89
Pacific Mail	41¼	41¼
Western Union Telegraph	73⅜	76⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	30	30
Union Pacific	34	34⅜
Toledo & Wabash	32¾	33⅛
Fort Wayne	87½	91⅛
Chicago and Alton	118	118
Adams Express	94¾	94¾
American Express	48	48
U. S. Express	69¾	69¾
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	70½	70½
R. I. C.	101¾	101¾
Fort Wayne	91¾	91¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 75 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of sellers' stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Tha'day.	Friday.
Penna. Central	85¾	85¾
Reading	57¾	57¾
United Cos. of N. J.	121¾	121¾
Old Colony	17	17
Lehigh Valley	60¾	60
Central Transportation	43¾	43
Norristown	50	50
A. V. R. R. 7-30	99¾	99¾
Penna. scrip dividend	99¾	99¾

NEW YORK, January 30, 1874.

Money was easy, loaning most of the day at 5 @6 on call, and falling to 3@4 per cent. in the afternoon, the supply exceeding the demand. Sterling closed dull at 483¼ for prime bankers' and 487 for demand. Gold ranged from 111⅝ to 111¾, closing at the higher rate. The carrying rates were 6@7 per cent. The custom receipts were $828,000. The Treasury disbursements were $277,000. The clearings were $36,000,000. The imports of dry goods during the week were $2,729,250. Governments were steady. State bonds were dull. The stock market, with the exception of a brief spell of weakness at the opening, and again for a short time after the second board, was strong throughout the day. The advance ranged from ⅛ to 1⅝, per cent., and the largest transactions were in Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Western Union and Lake Shore. The total sales between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. aggregated 141,000 shares. Erie and Pacific Mail rose materially on heavy bear attack on C. C. & I. C. depressed that stock from 50⅝ to 29¾, but the final result was a rise to 31 at the close. There is short interest in it, and the pool are trying to corner. Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph stock was put on the board for the first time to-day, and advanced from 13 to 16¾.

Governments.—U. S. coupons, 1881, 118¾; 5 20's '62, 115; do '64, 117⅝; do. '65, 117⅝; 5 20's '65, new, 115¾; do. '67, 117¾; do. '68, 117¾; new 5's, 112¾; 10-40's, 113¾; Currency 6's, 115.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 92¾; Tennessee, old, 81; do. new, 81; Virginia, new, 48; do. old, 38; North Carolina, old, 29; do. new, 18.

Stocks.—Canton, 75; Western Union Telegraph Co., 76; Quicksilver, 18; Adams Express, 94; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 71¾; American Express, 62; United States Express, 69¾; Pacific Mail, 41; New York Central, 103¾; Erie, 50¼; do. preferred, 71; Harlem, 124; do. preferred, 119; Michigan Central, 92; Pittsburgh, 90; Fort Wayne, Chicago, 88; Northwestern, 59¾; do. preferred, 84; Rock Island, 105⅝; New Jersey Central, 102¾; St. Paul, 46¾; do. preferred, 70¾; Toledo & Wabash, 33; do. preferred, 70; Ft. Wayne, 91¾; Terre Haute, 11; do. preferred, 33; Chicago & Alton, 108; do. preferred, 111; Ohio & Mississippi, 34¼; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 76¾; Burlington & Quincy, 106; Lake Shore, 91¾; Panama, 31; Illinois Central, 101¾; Union, Pacific, 34¼; Central Pacific, 96; Union, 85¼; Hartford & Erie, 2¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 105¾.

LONDON, January 30.—5 P. M.—Consols: 92¾; 5-20s '62, 103¾; do '67, 103¾; 10-40s, 106¾; new 5s, 102¾; New York Central, 95¾; Erie, 44¾@44¾; do preferred, 69¾.

PARIS, January 30.—Rentes 68f 15c.

FRANKFORT, January 30.—5 20s, '62 98¾.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, January 30.—Wool is quiet, firm, supplies and lighter than for many years; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia fleeces fine and above XX@43c; extra delaine, medium staples, coarse and fine clothing, Indiana and Western fleeces, medium staples, 40@42c; coarse clothing, 38@40c; combing wools, 42@45c; coarse, unwashed 35@36c; Canada combing, unwashed fleece, 40@42c; washed 42@43c; coarse and medium washed 38@40c; unwashed 36@38c; No. 1 and superior pulled 42@43c; Texas fine and medium 37@39c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 30, 1874.

The general situation, commercially, presents nothing particularly new or important. Some of our produce merchants report business as being very dull, while others state that they are doing as much as usual at this season of the year, and that they have no reason to complain. The grocery trade continues fairly active, and prices of all the leading staples are firm with an upward tendency. Grain dealers report that they have no difficulty in disposing of grain, but they complain that there is little or no margin of profit; in other words, that prices are too high at the source of supply or too low here.

APPLES—Selling in small quantities at $4@4 50 ₩ bbl.

BEANS—Are quoted at $2 25 ₩ bushel.

BUTTER—Is still coming in pretty freely, but there is a ready demand in the city for consumption, and especially for the finer grades, prices are still sustained; prime to choice, in small packages, 35@38.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½@4c.

COUNTRY LARD—8@8½c.

CRANBERRIES—Are selling in a regular way at 10@12 ₩ brl., according to quality.

CHEESE—The demand is still quoted firm at 15¾@16 in a jobbing way, and New York Goshen at 16@16¾.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, 8@10c, as to quality. Peaches, halves, 13@14; mixed, 10@12. Blackberries, 14@15.

EGGS—There is no improvement in the demand and no change to make in quotations. Fresh, 28@30; packed, 18@20.

FLOUR—Is firm in sympathy with wheat, but trade is generally reported slow, while prices remain unchanged. We continue to quote spring wheat flours at $7 50@7 75; red winter wheat, $8@8 50; white, $9@10. Rye Flour, $5 50@5 75.

GRAIN—There is no wheat in this market, excepting that which is in the hands of millers, and in the absence of sales, we continue to quote Pennsylvania and Ohio red, $1 40@1 45; white, $1 70@1 75. We understand some of the country mills have commenced using spring wheat, which is more readily obtained and considerably cheaper than winter. The Oat market is firm but unchanged; 54@56, as to quality. Ear Corn in the market is quiet, the arrivals recently have been on the increase; sales at 72@73, shelled is still quoted at 73@75 for new, and old 3 to 5c additional. Rye is in demand, but there does not seem to be much inquiry for it; may be quoted at 81.

GROCERIES—There is a very fair demand for the leading grocery staples, and notwithstanding the inquiry is mainly for small lots, there is a very fair business in the aggregate. In regard to values, there have been no important changes since the date of our last report. Following are the current quotations:

SUGARS.—Patent Cut Loaf, 13¼; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 12¾@13c; Standard A, 10¾; B, 10⅜; Ex. C, 10; Circle C, 9¾; Franklin Extra C, 9¾; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9¾; Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9, as to quality.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 23@24; good to prime, 20@22; fair, 18@20, Roasted 1 pound packages, 27c; loose, 26¾.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 75@80; fair to good, 70@75.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 60@65; tower grades, 35@40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Patna, 8¾c; Rangoon, 6¾c.

HONEY—Is quoted at $3 50 ₩ brl.

HAY—The offerings in the D'mond Alleghen y market were unusually large this week, about 800 loads on Monday and the market was again large to-day; prices ranged from $25@29. There is rather more inquiry for baled, but no improvement in prices; $18@23 ₩ ton, according to quality.

POTATOES—In better supply, but prices remain as last quoted, $2@1 50 ₩ brl.

POTATOES—The receipts for some days past have been heavy, but, however, the supply is steadily being reduced, but prices have undergone no change. We continue to quote prime Peach Blows, in a jobbing way, at $1 50@1 75 ₩ bushel.

POULTRY—Quiet and unchanged. Dressed Chickens, 10@12. Turkeys, 14@15. Geese, 10@10. Ducks, 12@13.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar cured hams, ₩ lb. 13. Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9¾; Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 12 c's. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 16¾. Beef tongues, $1 50 ₩ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 8¾c. Bacon Rib Sides, 9¾c. Bacon Short Rib Sides, 9¾c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c. Mess Pork, $18 75 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tres, 10¾c. Do, half bbls, 11c. Do, bbls, 11¾. Do, in 3 lb. caddies, 12¾c. Do in 5 lb. tins, 12¾c. Do in 3 lb. pails 13¾c ₩ pound. Do, in 5 lb pails, 13. Do in 5 lb. pails, 13¾. Do, in 10 lb pails, 13¾c. Ham Sausage, 10.

LARD—Quoted at 10@10½.

SALT—Is quoted at $1 80 ₩ brl. by the car load, and $1 85 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—Flax Seed is still quoted at $2; Clover Seed at $5 50@6, and Timothy at $3 50@3 75.

TALLOW—6¾@7¼c ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Rig whines, $1 03@1 05 ₩ gallon.

PITTSBURGH IRON AND NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, Jan. 30, 1874.

There is a continued good demand for finished irons, orders continue to come in freely, and while the market is firm in sympathy with the raw material, prices have undergone no quotable change; from all that we can learn, manufacturers are selling on a basis of a three cent card, that is for immediate delivery. As noted in our last report, there is a general disinclination on the part of makers to contract for forward deliveries, for the reason that no matter how much prices may advance they are held close to contract, the last pound is exacted; while, on the other hand if there should be a decline a good deal of strategy is resorted to on the part of the other party in the contract to avoid fulfilling his part of the agreement. Heats, as already stated, and as it is a very important matter, it should be fully understood, manufacturers, as a rule, are unwilling to sell ahead, expecting as 30 to 60 days, at current prices, and those who expect to contract for March or April delivery at present rates, will doubtless be disappointed. The Nail trade continues fairly active, for present delivery there is more doing than usual at this particular time, while for future deliveries, the inquiry is steadily increasing—manufacturers say that, if there was confidence, they could soon fill their books with orders for March, April and May at current rates. We continue to quote present delivery as a basis of a four dollar card, which brings the actual selling price down to $3 87½.

FLAT BAR.			
1½ to 4 by ⅝ to 1 inch	3 1-10c	3½ and 1⅝ by ⅝ to ¾ inch	3 5-10c
4½ to 6 by ⅝ to 1 inch	3 1-10c	1 and 1¼ by ⅝ to ¾ inch	3 5-10c
1½ to 2 by ⅛ to ½ inch	3 5-10c	1¼ and 1½ by ⅝ to ¾ inch	3 5-10c
1¼ to 2 by 1⅛ to 1½ inch	3 5-10c	2 and 3 by ⅛ to ½ inch	3 7-10c
ROUNDS AND SQUARES.			
1 to 1⅛ inch	4 1-10c	¾ to 7-16 inch	4 6c
2 to 2¾ inch	3 6-10c	½ inch	4 1-10c
3 to 3½ inch	3 5-10c	9-16 inch	4 3-10c
3¾ to 4 inch	3 3-10c	⅝ inch	4 2-10c
⅞ to ¾ inch	3 9-10c	11-16 inch	4 1-10c
⅝ to ⅞ inch	3 7-10c		
HORSE SHOE.			
All sizes	4 5-10c	Nail rod	7 1-10c
HEAVY BANDS.			
2½ to 6 by 4 and 5-16 inch	3 5-10c	¾ to 1⅜ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	4 5-10c
¾ to 2½ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	4 0c	¾ to 1⅜ by ¼ and 7-16 inch	4 1-10c
LIGHT BANDS.			
3 to 6 by 3-16 to No. 12	4 5-10c	¾ to 1⅜ by 3-16 to No. 12	4 5-10c
¾ to 2 by 3-16 to No. 12	4 5-10c	¾ to 1⅜ by 3-16 to No. 10	4 5-10c
HOOPS.			
⅝ to 3 inch	4 6-10c	1 inch	5 3-10c
1¼ to 2 inch	4 5-10c	1⅛ inch	5 2-10c
1⅜ to 2 inch	4 5-10c	⅝ inch	5 1-10c
1½ to 1⅝ inch	4 4-10c	¾ inch	5 0c
1¾ to 1⅞ inch	5 4-10c	⅞ inch	7 5-10c
OVAL IRON.			
⅝ to 1¼ inch	4 2-10c	¾ inch	4 3-10c
⅞ to 1 inch	4 1-10c	⅝ inch	4 4-10c
HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.			
⅝ to 1¼ inch	4 1-10c	¾ inch	4 3-10c
⅞ to 1¾ inch	4 7-10c	⅝ inch	4 6-10c
Round & flat, Light Running Rod	4 5-10c	Round & flat box iron, ⅜ and ½ inch	5 4-10c
TANK IRON.			
8-16, ¼ and ⅜ inch	Bonded. $5 0c	Bonds, flanging	Bolted. ½ 0c
Thick and wide	5 1-10c	Flow plate	5 3-10c
Boiler plate	5 0c	Flow wings	5 4-10c
Heads, not flanging	4 5-10c		
SHEET IRON.			
	Bolted.	Charcoal.	Juniata.
No. 10 to 14	5 1-10c	7 0c	8 1-10c
No. 15 to 20	5 2-10c	7 0c	8 1-10c
No. 21 to 24	5 7-10c	7 0c	8 1-10c
No. 25 to 27	6 1-10c	7 0c	8 1-10c
No. 28	6 1-10c	7 0c	9 1-10c
RAILROAD IRON—COUNTERSUNK AND PUNCHED.			
			Bolted.
1¼ by ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch			4 1-10c
1¼ by ⅝, and 5-16 inch			3 5-10c
1¼, 1¾ and 2½ and ¾ inch			3 4-10c
1¼ by ¾ inch			4 0c
RAILROAD IRON CUTTING TO LENGTH.			
Flat bars and round and squares			1-10c
Heavy forgings			2-10c
Light bands and wagon box iron			3-10c
Hoops			5-10c

CITY NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

	Per keg.
10d to 60d nails, fence and brads	$4 25
8d and 9d nails, fence and brads	4 50
6d and 7d nails, fence and brads	4 75
4d and 5d nails	5 00
3d nails	5 25
2d nails	5 50

FINE BLUED.		CLINCH.	
2d	$2 25	Clinch nails	$6 00
3d	2 00	CUT SPIKES.	
CASING.		3 to 6 inch	4 50
10d to 20d	$ 50	BARREL.	
8d to 9d	1 25	¾ inch	3 25
6d and 7d	1 75	1 inch	2 75
		1 inch	2 75
		1¼ inch	4 00
		1¾ inch	4 25
		1½ inch	4 50

Tobacco Nails—Fifty cents per keg advance on common.

Casing Nails—Seventy-five cents per keg advance on common cut.

Finishing Nails, $1 25 advance from 4d to 40d. 1¼ to 2½ do. Two cents per keg advance on common cut.

Wanamaker, 5 cents per lb advance on Iron. Thinned, Rivets, per keg, $11 00

4d	10 00
Copper, all sizes	per lb 50

In 100 keg lots and upwards.

Terms, 6 months, or 6 per cent. per keg, sixty days. Two per cent allowed only in case invoices are paid for in ten days from date.

PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 30, 1874.

The pig iron trade continues firm and moderately active, without, however, any quotable change in prices, as compared with last week. Good standard forge irons, $30@32, 4 mos; several sales reported at the outside figure. The generally indicates an advance, although quite a number of producers have been holding at that price for some time past. However, commission merchants report that it is very difficult as yet to get the price in question, although the indications are that consumers will soon be forced to pay it, as there is now very little good iron offering for less. Foundry irons are still unchanged. No. 1, $36@38 4 mos; No. 2, $30@32; white and mottled, $27@29. Charcoal—hot blast mill, $37@40; do foundry, $40@45 Cold Blast Ore Wheel, $50@55. There is some little inquiry for Blooms, but there is not enough doing to establish quotations.

Following sales were reported:

ANTHRACITE.	
80 tons No. 2 Foundry	$35 00 4 mos
200 tons Close Gray Neutral Fge.	30 00 4 mos
100 tons Close Forge C S.	30 00 4 mos
400 tons Gray Forge C S.	30 00 4 mos
100 tons Close Gray mill Neutral	30 00 4 mos
250 tons Gray Mill Forge	30 00 4 mos
100 tons White Iron	27 50 4 mos
30 tons No 2 Foundry	35 00 6 mos
BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.	
20 tons No. 1 Foundry	$33 00 4 mos
10 tons No. 2 Foundry	31 50 4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge Neutral	31 50 4 mos
100 tons White and Mottled	29 00 4 mos
60 tons No. 1 Foundry	36 00 4 mos
400 tons Gray Forge	31 00 4 mos
900 tons Gray Forge	31 00 4 mos
400 tons White to Close Gray	30 00 4 mos
300 tons mixed lot	29 00 4 mos
300 tons Gray Neutral	32 00 4 mos
500 tons Gray Cold Short	30 00 6 mos
CONNELLSVILLE COKE.	
650 tons Gray Forge	$30 00 4 mos
CHARCOAL HANGING ROCK.	
150 tons No. 1 Foundry	$00 to 43 00 4 mos
70 tons No. 2 Foundry	36 4 mos
75 tons No. 3 mill	34 to 35 00 4 mos
50 tons No. 3 Foundry	28 50 cash

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 30.—There was a moderately active trade movement with jobbers and retailers at his to-day in staple and fancy fabrics. Cotton goods are firm, with an upward tendency on standard sheetings and medium grade blenched shirtings, which are selling freely. Prints and shirting stripes are in good demand from first hands. Ginghams and cassimeres are active. Colton duck is in moderate request. Worsted coatings, Italian cloths and linens are also in demand. Foreign goods are improving.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

The river was about stationary at this point last evening, with 9 feet 9 inches in the channel. Weather cloudy and raw, with indications about equally favorable for rain or snow. Business at the landing has been exceedingly dull all week, but we are in hopes that there will soon be a change for the better.

The Tom Dodsworth arrived, and the Wild Duck is due with a cargo of iron ore. The Sam Brown, My Choice and John Penny departed with trips of coal.

The Fearless is filling up steadily, and will be the first boat out for St. Louis.

The Bengal Tiger, John Dippold, Tiger, Simpson Horner, R. W. Skillinger, Charley McDonald and Nellie Sweet from Pittsburgh arrived at Cincinnati yesterday, as did also the Arlington from Memphis.

The Diamond, N. J. Bixley and Lake Erie No. 5 left Cincinnati yesterday for this port.

Captain W. W. Fenton has purchased the Argosy.

We learn that nearly all the coal works in the Monongahela Valley are in full blast again, although it is said that there is no money in the business at current rates below. It is only worth, by the barge, 10c per bushel at Cincinnati, which, it is said by those who are in a position to know, scarcely covers actual cost.

Captain Shaffer, boiler inspector at St. Louis, and who is interested with Captain John B. Hay, in the patent steam cooperage, is in the city and will remain here some days. Captain Shaffer was at one time a resident of this city, and is an old steamboat engineer.

Joseph Johnston, a veteran of the war of 1812, and father-in-law of Ben Lewis, the steamboat baker, died at his residence in Georgetown, Beaver Co., on Sunday last, aged 82 years.

Commodore Smith, at last accounts, was in Cincinnati.

The Friday's Cincinnati Gazette says: The Tom Farrow got on Wednesday evening, and started up the river again yesterday.—The Charley Bowen got off Wednesday with a trip of empty salt barges.—The Panther, John Gilmore and Boaz arrived from Pittsburgh Wednesday evening, with towes in front.—The Ed. Stiver, C. Risher, Lake Erie No. 3, and Abe McDonald, with towes of coal, arrived from Pittsburgh yesterday.—The Lake Erie No. 2 and Fred. Wilson No. 2 passed up with towes of empty barges.—The H. W. Skillinger will arrive from Pittsburgh about noon to-day, and return to-morrow evening.—Capt. W. W. Fenton, of Red River fame, has purchased Capt. Hendrick's interest in the Argosy, and contemplates building a new hull for her machinery and will intend to make the new boat in the Cincinnati & Red River trade. In the meantime, Capt. F. will use the Argosy for towing purposes.—The Alex. Chambers was delayed by inspection, and did not get up the river until yesterday morning.

—The Louisville Courier says: River men hereabout predict an active business season, as the number of plantation hands that have been shipped to the bends and the tributaries during the past few weeks indicate a big crop the coming season. It looks quite probable now that there will be a greater amount of land in cultivation in the region of country tributary to this city than at any time since the war. The number of farm hands brought here from Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas, and distributed about in the rich and fertile regions of the Mississippi Valley during the past few weeks, have been enormous.

—The Cincinnati Commercial of Thursday says: The Juniata departed for Pittsburgh with 500 tons, consisting in part of 150 hogs of sugar and molasses, 1,000 bales hay and straw, 700 empty barrels, 400 boxes soap and candles, 200 barrels flour, 300 sacks wheat, 2000 bushels corn, 2tons bulk meat, 100 bales cotton, and a lot of miscellaneous freight. The Pilots, Hall and Hamilton Dr. S. P. Hill was among her passengers for Pittsburgh.

—James C Kerr, formerly river editor of the New Orleans Herald and Picayune, has retired from the journalistic world, and is now a clerk on the Belle Lee.

—Capt. Holcombe, for several years one of the most popular commanders on the lines of the White Collar and Northern Line packets, now presides over the hospitalities of the Park Place Hotel, in St. Paul.

—Watt Shelby, late clerk of the St. James, has accepted the position of bookkeeper with Clark, Knight & Clark, of Ironton, and George Stevens has been promoted to Shedd's place.

—Shotwell & Son, at Cassyville, have reduced the price of coal to steamboats to 7 and 8c per bushel.

—Mr. Ed. Roland, river editor of the St. Louis Democrat, is recovering from a recent severe illness.

—Captain Dan C Kinney, master of the steamer David White, which blew up in 1868, was married last Tuesday in Nashville.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND.
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Rail Road, Locomotive Tyres, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers.
BRASS COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC.
W. J. HAMMOND,
Corner Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh Pa.

RIVER PACKETS.

Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Weekly Packet
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4—P. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER JUNIATA.
C. L. BRENNAN.....Commander
W. S. BRAVO.....Clerk
Giving through receipts to Evansville, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans.
For freight or Passage, apply on board, or to
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON,
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.
THIS DAY, January 31.
THE POWERFUL TOWBOAT
EARLESS AND BARGES.
W. BRICK.....Captain.
L. W. SCOTT.....Clerk.
Will go through to Nashville, Memphis and New Orleans.
For Freight apply on board or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD,
GRHIEST & MACKEY, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.
PASSAGE TO AND FROM
EUROPE.
A. M. BARR,
143 Smithfield Street,
Agent for Inman, White Star, National, Guion State Line and Allan Line of steamers. Passengers booked to either of the above lines, at reduced rates to and from New York and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown each way. Drafts issued on England, Ireland, Scotland, and all the principal towns in Europe from £1 and upwards.
Packages sent promptly to any part of Europe. Foreign Gold and Silver bought. Collections promptly made.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Saturday until 9 P. M. All business entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention. oc23

INSURANCE.

SOUTH SIDE
Fire Insurance Co.
CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.
ASSETS, - - - $120,339 59
Office, 2633 Carson Street, Pittsburgh.
R. B. BROWN, President.
H. LAFFERTY, Vice President.
JOSEPH JAGEMAN, Secretary.
J. G. FLEISHMAN, Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.
R. B. Brown, George Geyer,
J. G. Fleishman, Joseph Koenig,
H. Lafferty, Joseph Mahelar,
John Nusser, H. Sunshine,
A. J. Rapp, M. Shendenhelm,
Robert Holiden, John Fuoelt,
G. A. Murdoch.

UNION INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office—116 Smithfield St., Second Floor,
MELLON'S BUILDING.
JAMES H. HOPKINS, President.
A. G. CURRAGE, J. C. LAFFE, Vice Presidents.
JACOB H. WALTER, Treasurer.
J. W. J. MCLAIN, secretary.
DIRECTORS.
James H. Hopkins, Geter C. Shidel.
A. G. Currage, John Irwin, jr.
J. C. Laffe, Coats Morgenstern,
Jacob H. Walter, Chas. Negram,
Jacob H. Walter, Chas. Negram,
William Rea, Joseph Mahelar,
Thos. Brown, H. Sunshine,
Alex. Bates, M. Shendenhelm,
Jas. Connor, John Fuoelt,
Wm. Dick, G. G. Negley.

Park Savings Bank,
No. 192 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY:
CAPITAL, - - - $100,000,
Stockholders individually liable. Interest paid on time deposits.
DIRECTORS.
James Rafferty, George Stewart,
Wm. Anderson, Thompson Shiland,
H. M. Gray, Hugh Hardson,
Isaac Bigby, H. Hunneshaw,
JAMES RAFFERTY, President.
A. N. BURCHFIELD, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH
Savings Bank,
No. 188 LIBERTY STREET.
CAPITAL, - - - $300,000
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABL
SIX PER CENT. allowed on Time Deposits. Discounts daily. Special attention paid to Collection and Remittance.
DIRECTORS.
J. T. Stockdale, Owen Morgan,
H. L. Hussey, W. J. Kerr,
Jesse R. Hipperson, Alexander Reynolds,
W. W. Ashley, Adam Weaver,
E. Maglen, Wm. Floyd,
J. T. STOCKDALE, President.
THOMAS ROGERS, Jr., Cashier.

Commercial Banking Company,
No. 92 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CAPITAL.....$200,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
W. H. EVERSON, President. W. C. MACKUM, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Alexander Nates, John Lindsay,
A. H. English, J. A. Blackmore,
H. H. Rinehart, John O. Philips,
Wm. France, E. F. Wilson,
O. F. Wharton, W. W. O'Neil,
Jacob Kiss.
Collections made on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.
Current Balances on Time Deposits.
Prompt attention given to all business of Correspondents.

ANCHOR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 153 Wylie Avenue,
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HOME NEWS.

Special Meetings of Councils.

On Tuesday afternoon City Councils held a special meeting to elect four members of the board of directors of the Poor in place of Messrs. Jonas T. Kincaid, Robert Arthurs, W. G. Smythe and John Torrens, whose term of office expires on the 1st day of February. Councils will also hold a special meeting on Friday afternoon next to consider the new councilmanic apportionment.

"Caricatures."

On Tuesday evening the last lecture of the Library course will be given, and will no doubt prove the most popular of them all. On that evening, Thos. Nast, who, as the caricaturist of *Harper's Weekly*, won himself so much popularity, will appear at Library Hall and tell what he knows about caricatures and how to make them. Mr. Nast is an artist who knows how to handle the subject he has chosen.

Cars Robbed.

At an early hour yesterday morning some thieves drove up to some freight cars standing on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad track, near Nixon street, Allegheny, and proceeded to break open several of the cars. They then loaded their wagon with groceries and a number of other articles which were in the cars, and then drove off. As several other cars have been robbed at that point, the railroad company would do well to look after the matter.

Butler Street Extension.

The Commissioners for the extension of Butler street, eastward from McMahon & McKelvy's Oil Refinery, in the Eighteenth ward, to Collins avenue, in the Nineteenth ward, met at Municipal Hall on Thursday. The Commissioners are S. H. Finley, Chas. B. Seeley, Samuel Garrison, Wm. A. Herwelor and Samuel McMahon. They organized by electing Samuel McMahon President, and Wm. Jancey, Esq. Secretary. It is intended to contract immediately for the grading and curbstoning. The paving will probably not be let until next year, it being deemed necessary to allow the roadway to become thoroughly settled before putting down the pavement.

Committee on Appeals.

The Committee on Appeals from City Assessments met in City Clerk Morrow's office last evening, Mr. Wm D. West in the chair.

Appeal of S. P. Shriver from assessment on quarter acre, real estate and buildings, in Twenty-third ward. Assessed valuation, $15,100; owner's value, $7,500. On motion of Mr. MacClurg a reduction of one-half was made.

Various appeals for abatement of taxes in Thirty-second ward. Referred to Assessor for report.

Petition of J. M. Faas for an abatement of taxes on property on Old avenue, Fifth ward. Cost owner's value $4,500. Owner's value $4,500. On motion, a reduction of $1,560 was allowed.

On motion adjourned.

Don't Fail to be There.

To-night the most cultured and eloquent lecturer on the American platform—Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, of Boston—will speak at the North Avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny, on "What We Do With Our Daughters." This lecture, aside from the practical benefit it contains, is remarkable for its classic beauty and grace of diction, no less than for its refined humor and polished satire. It is in every sense of the word a rich intellectual treat, which no one who has any appreciation of matters, literary, can afford to miss.

The church is accessible by either line of street cars, and will be open at a quarter past seven o'clock. The lecture will commence at eight o'clock, the interval of waiting being filled up with music, vocal and instrumental. The tickets are but fifty cents.

A Successful Term.

The Rev. M. J. Montgomery, of the Pennsylvania Avenue M. E. Church is just closing a three years pastorate, which has been marked with most gratifying evidences of a good work, spiritually and financially. At the commencement of his term the church had a debt of $7,500, and a small membership. The pastor at last induced the trustees to erect business houses on adjoining property owned by the church, the result of this financial venture was a mortgage of $12,500, and a surplus of $1,000, which at present is carried by a bond. The buildings erected, besides adding to the appearance of the property, bring in a rental of $1,500, which pays the interest on the debt, and leaves a balance of $500—so that the church is virtually free from debt and has a surplus income beside, which, in the end, will lift the mortgage. In membership the church has increased and doubled during the past three years, and the church in every way is in a healthy condition. The Sunday school under the superintendence of Mr. J. H. Watters, has increased fifty per cent. and now numbers 500 scholars. The pastor received as a testimonial of respect on Christmas day, a gold headed cane from Mr. and Mrs. Walters, and on a New Years reminder, friends presented Mrs. Montgomery with a very fine silver set. It is pleasant to note such marked success and such evidences of regard between pastor and people.

False Economy.

The recent panic has very properly influenced many business houses to reduce their expenses by discharging clerks and other employes, removing to less expensive houses and otherwise. Whether in all of these instances the economy is a mistaken, is the stoppage of their advertisements. We have a selfish motive, it may be said, in making this suggestion, but that we are not wholly so, we can refer to several advertisements withdrawn since receipt of statements from the GAZETTE in October and November, alleging as an excuse the pressure of the times, the stringency of the money market, &c., but who subsequently felt that not to advertise was a false economy and returned their advertisements. In these times when everybody, old and young, male and female, reads the papers, and reads them every day, to use what everybody else is doing, and when especially there is no other way so efficient to let it be known to all who want you deal in what you wish to buy or sell of merchandise or produce or any kind of personal, real, personal or mixed or to let the community, for sale and need or desire any article or condition of our Banks of Discount, Deposit or Savings, Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Companies and all kinds of corporations,—we maintain that these interests are best promoted and subserved by a liberal system of advertising; and further submit that there is no better vehicle for a wide dissemination of all this desirable information throughout city and country than the Daily and Weekly PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

COUNTY EXPENSES.

Estimates for 1874—A Reduction From Last Year.

The County Controller has just completed his estimates of receipts and expenditures for 1874, and the result, in that it shows a reduction from last year of expenditures, will be pleasant reading for taxpayers. The estimates of the probable expenses of the county, for 1874, according to the list, aggregates $647,000, which is a reduction of over $45,000 from last year. There are no new appropriations, and this amount is divided around as it was last year, but the Controller has succeeded in bringing about economy in certain directions, which makes the reduction possible.

The estimates of receipts from taxation are put down the aggregate at $386,000, which also shows a slight reduction of about $22,000 from the amount raised in 1873.

The rate has not yet been definitely fixed, but present indications it is thought it will be over 2 mills, and in all probability will be more than that.

The certain is a good financial outlook for the county, and attests efficiency in the management of its affairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—This evening will positively close the extraordinary success ful engagement of Miss Maggie Mitchell, when she will appear for the last time in "Amry," in "Little Barefoot." This afternoon the grand Saturday matinee, "Little Barefoot." On Monday that sterling actor, Mr. C. W. Couldock, will commence a brief engagement as "King Lear." Since the death of Mr. Forrest, Mr. Couldock is said to out-rank any living tragedian in his rendering of "King Lear" and "Richelieu."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday next, Dr. Wiljalba, Fridell, the greatest living, and acknowledged so throughout Europe, magician, will give three of his original entertainments, which have met with so much success in New York. His feats are entirely the results of science, and are most wonderful.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—The early spring term of the Conservatory will begin on Monday, February 9th, at the pleasant class rooms 53 and 31 Fifth avenue. We are glad to learn that the most gratifying success is crowning the efforts of the able director and instructors of this well conducted institution. Lessons in harmony and evening instructions, in any branch of musical study, may now be obtained.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court.

[Before Judge McCandless.]

In the matter of Paul W. Garfield, of Venango county, bankrupt, a rule to show cause why certain issues should not be sold to pay liens, was granted.

On petition of Morgan, Robb & Co., of Cleveland, O., Long W. Drake, of Crawford county, was adjudged a bankrupt, and the matter was referred to Register Rogers of Franklin.

Trials by jury were awarded in the cases of Dawson & Bailey vs. Collins, Post & Co., of Venango county, and Butler, McCarty & Co. vs. Henry W. Jenkin, of Mifflin, and Porter, Bell & Co. vs. the Mt. Union Iron Company.

District Court.

(Before Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.)

Wm. Ehlers vs. Samuel Sharp. Action to recover for three horses sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $436.59.

A. M. McClure & Co. vs. James Lynn. Action to recover for lumber sold. On trial.

Hugh Woodside vs. Thomas Perry. Action to recover balance as book keeper. Verdict for plaintiff for $100.

Court of Common Pleas.

(Before Judges Stowe & Collier.)

The case of Greutzberg, vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co., which has been on trial for several days occupied the attention of this Court all day.

The Court will deliver the charge this morning.

Attend the Sale of that Valuable Real Estate, No. 417 Liberty street, and No. 503 Penn street, Pittsburgh, on Monday, at 2 P. M. A. PENTECOST, Auctioneer.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

A Gang of Notorious Burglars Broken Up.

The Man who Bossed the Job of the Robbing of Semple's Store in Custody in Chicago—The Work of the Gang on the Railways—Their Rendezvous—How and Where they Disposed of their Plunder—Two Cincinnati Auction Houses and a St. Louis House Sell the Stolen Goods.

The annals of crime in this country, present no equal to the facts brought to light in the trial of the notorious Mike Jones, *alias* W. H. McHenry, who was convicted in the Criminal Court of Cook county, at Chicago, yesterday, and sentenced to ten years hard labor in the Illinois State penitentiary at Joliet. The facts as revealed, present many items of interest to the citizens of this vicinity, and also reveals a most extensive, well-developed and deliberate scheme of burglaries and stupendous robberies, that was ever planned in any country, or discovered in the United States. This band, of which Jones was

BUT AN ORDINARY SHINING LIGHT

carried on their operations most extensively and chiefly, along the lines of railroads and selecting as one of their best victims, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway. They did not scorn smaller fry, but they made especial pets of the leading dry goods houses in Chicago, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and the village of St. Louis, in which latter town there are one or two dry goods houses of some note. It seems that their extensive depredations had caused considerable excitement among the leading merchants and railroad officials of Chicago, and business men watched the proceedings of the trial of this great criminal with a remarkable interest; and when they saw the verdict so prompt, and the conviction coming so soon thereafter, the citizens of the benighted "City of the Lakes" took some hopes. The thief though backed by

AN IMMENSE AMOUNT OF MONEY,

found out for once, that, that could not buy his freedom from a punishment for his crime, though he had the best legal talent in Chicago to defend him. Jones though but twenty three years old, is one fit the most hardened criminals, and has served out one term in Joliet, and has still four more indictments pending against him in connection with the same gang. His arrest, trial and conviction are greatly due to Mr. W. W. Chandler, the agent of the Union Star Line at Chicago. His trail has been greatly hampered by the gang, and though threatened personal violence, he materially aided in convicting Jones.

ANOTHER OF THIS NOTORIOUS GANG IS NOW IN JAIL

in Chicago. He gives his name as James R. Barrow, *alias* Adam Brown, *alias* William Davidson, and a dozen other aliases, and this prisoner was captured in Buffalo, New York, by detective D. P. Tyrrell, of Chicago, who had been diligently trailing for him for the past eight months, over various sections of the country. During at least half of the time, Barrow was quietly contenting himself in Chicago, keeping himself aloof from the officers of the law, whom he found it pleasant to avoid. While in the city he planned as leader of the gang all of the bold robberies that were committed by this most

BOLD AND DESPERATE GANG

Of burglars and robbers ever organized on the American continent. Mike Jones was one of the first members of this organized band of desperadoes, and Barrow, after Jones' arrest was caused through the vigilance of Mr. Chandler, has caused the scattering in different directions of six more of this band, who have for the present made themselves scarce. During the period of a few months the night freight trains on the Union Star Line were

ROBBED OF FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS'

worth of goods last summer. The goods that were thus taken were sent to a place in Indiana, not thirty miles from Chicago, where the merchandise was temporarily hid; then repacked on the persons of a farmer named James Emery, who has also been arrested, and from there they were shipped to some point on the P. C. & St. L. R. W. to auction houses in Cincinnati, St. Louis and other places.

WHERE THE GOODS WERE DISPOSED OF.

The house of Adamscher & Co., of Cincinnati, D. Heaton & Co. of the same city, claiming to do a respectable business, sold for account of Adam Brown during the past summer some $20,000 worth of goods, stolen from the Star Line, and probably as much more that was derived from sundry burglaries of stores in Chicago and vicinity. The proceeds of the sales were paid over to Adam Brown at Cincinnati and to L. S. Gould at St. Louis, but the same man, in both instances, drew the money.

This Barrow is a noted hotel robber, and his first trial in Chicago on the nine indictments now confronting him, will probably be on the famous Tremont Hotel robbery, of that city, nearly a year ago, when an adroit thief made a haul of nearly twenty thousand dollars worth of jewelry, the property of Mr. Mills, of New York.

There is very little doubt but that Barrow committ ed the robbery. Mr. Mills left his sample trunk of jewelry in his room, went to breakfast and when he returned, he was horrified to find that the valuable contents had disappeared. Careful tracing has led to the belief that Barrow was connected with this bold robbery, planned it and carried it out.

MADE HIMSELF SCARCE.

For a time Barrow thought the influence of Chicago air upon his constitution as decidedly unhealthy, so he sought another more congenial for the time being. He stayed from that city only a short time, and came back and rented a residence in a west side avenue on the outskirts of the city, and assumed the genteel cognomen of Burton. He rented three barns, in as many different squares around him, under different names, and in these locked houses the gang overhauled their plunder, unpacked and examined their "swag" and prepared it for shipment. These barns Barrow made his headquarters till the day that Jones was arrested, on the 18th of September last, when Mr. Barrow once more turned his attention to music, and was not again seen in Chicago until after he was captured by officer Tyrrell in Buffalo.

A CANADA PRISON BIRD.

Barrow served a term in the Kingston, Canada prison, from 1865 to 1868. During his stay in that institution he was known as Adam Brown, a Scotchman, thirty-two years of age. Barrow is a very intelligent man, well educated, and of fine address, and has served as a clerk in the silk departments of three leading dry goods houses in Chicago. This is the same man, who is not unknown to Pittsburgh, the time where he has managed to achieve a reputation.

HIS PITTSBURGH EXPERIENCE.

Barrow was employed in the well-known dry goods house of William Semple, in Allegheny, where he held a position for three months. The people will remember that about two years ago, during this gentleman's time in the store, it was robbed, the safe blown open, but Brown, or Barrow was never suspected of any connection with it. His mistress said that this

EXPERT BOSSED THE JOB.

Barrow's mistress is a young woman about eighteen years of age, and formerly the wife of a citizen of Pittsburgh, whose intemperate habits made her an easy victim to the wiles of a young man occupying the position such as Barrow did in the prominent dry goods house of Wm. Semple, in Allegheny. She has placed the officers in possession of much valuable information touching the operations of the gang of robbers in the large cities. To make sure of Barrow, the prosecution have secured a requisition from the Governor of Ohio to take him to Cincinnati, if he gets off at Chicago, as on a former occasion, an associate of his did.

JANUARY INQUISITIONS.

Coroner's Budget for the Month Closing To-day.

The following is a resume of the result of the labors of Coroner William McCallin for the month ending to-day. During that period he has held twenty-five inquests, as follows:

January 4th—Daniel T. Lynch, murdered by Patrick Slavin, at West Elizabeth.

January 5th—Ada Kernan, aged sixteen years, fell down stairs, dislocating her neck; verdict, accidental death.

January 5th—Joseph B. Rose, infant; smothered to death in bed.

January 6th—Pier J. Carlson, drowned in Youghiogheny at McKeesport. Same date, Samuel Breiding, drowned same place by upsetting of a boat; verdict, accidental death.

January 6th and 7th—Unknown man found drowned in Monongahela river, near Brown's Station.

January 7th—James Hare, killed by caving in of a bank while repairing water main on Ohio street, Allegheny; verdict accidental death.

January 7th and 8th—John S. Stewart, killed on the P. R. R., by being struck by a freight train at Brinton station; verdict, accidental death.

January 11th—Margaret Sunderland, at residence of Thomas Brady; died from heart disease.

January 12th—Cornelius McCarthy; death from hemmorrhage of the lungs.

January 13th—Unknown man; found drowned at foot of Wood street.

January 14th—John O'Neill; death from congestion of the brain, produced by excessive use of alcoholic stimulants.

January 16th—John Wetzell; killed at Gray & Bell's coal mine, Union township, by fall of "horse back."

January 16th—John Warnbread; killed by train running off a 104 feet trestle in Lower St. Clair township, on Castle Shannon Railroad. George Billips, killed at same place; verdict, accidental death.

January 16th—Wm. Costagon; killed by bank caving in on him, out Fifth Avenue extension.

January 18th—Margaret Eleanor Prichard; congestion of the lungs.

January 19th—Charles Kolbacher; suicide by shooting himself with a gun.

January 20th—Charles Fahey; killed at Hays' Crossing, on Pan Handle road; verdict, accidental death.

January 23d—Unknown man; killed at Braddocks by being run over by Brinton accomodation.

January 24th—Wm. Joseph Jelly; killed by falling of roof Edgar Thomson Steel works, at Braddocks.

January 28th and 29th—George Arnold; found in a field near Glenwood Grove, with his throat cut; verdict, death from suicide.

January 29th—James Riley; death from natural causes. Joseph Housler; suicide by hanging.

EXCELSIOR.

Black Silks.

LIST OF PRICES.

Quality No. 1, $2 25.
Quality No. 2, $2 50.
Quality No. 3, $2 75.
Quality No. 4, $3 00.
Quality No. 5, $3 50.
Quality No. 6, $4 00.
Quality No. 7, $4 50.

HUGUS & HACKE, Sole Agents.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Brief Notes of Matters Personal and Otherwise.

THE M. E. church in Temperanceville, Rev. R. T. Miller, pastor, is just now engaged in the "revival" work.

The church of Emlenton, Presbytery of Clarion, Rev. J. McPherrin, pastor, is engaged in revival work.

THE *Recorder* says the news from the churches (non-Episcopal) continues to indicate work and growth in every direction.

A MEETING in the M. E. Church at McKeesport has just closed with one hundred "conversions" as the result of the services.

THE Monthly Meeting of the Y. M. C. A. will be held at their rooms this evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock. All young men are invited.

REV. GEO. P. HAYS, of Washington, and Jefferson College will preach in the North Avenue M. E Church, Allegheny, to-morrow evening.

REV. JOSEPH R. KERR, formerly of the Third U. P. church, Allegheny, but now of Philadelphia, has been in the city during this week, on a short vacation.

SERVICES are held every Sabbath now in the new Episcopal church at Crafton, in the Chartiers Valley, the Episcopal clergy of this city, in turn, conducting them.

A SERIES of meetings has been held in the First Presbyterian church of New Castle, Rev. D. R. Junkin, D. D., pastor, and twenty have made a confession of faith.

PREACHING in the Central U. P. Church tomorrow at 10½ A. M., by the pastor Rev. J. M. Johnston. Rev. Dr. Wylie, of Philadelphia, is expected to officiate in the afternoon.

Rev. MESSRS. ELLIS and COLHOUN, of Pittsburgh, Simpson, of Allegheny, and Cowl, of Bellevue (non-Episcopal), have been conducting serial meetings with encouraging results.

THE lectures on the "Evidences of Christianity," by the Rev. Dr. Spaulding, of St. Peter's parish, are continued at the Church Guild rooms, Penn avenue, every Wednesday evening.

TO-MORROW afternoon at 3½ o'clock, Rev. F. A. Noble lectures at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. His subject is "High Ideals." A cordial invitation is extended to all to come and hear him.

A REMARKABLE "revival" is now going on in the Johnstown M. E. Church, Rev. A. J. Eddsley pastor. Thus far there have been two hundred and seventy "conversions" and the interest is unabated.

A YOUNG People's Association has been formed in the First Presbyterian church, Birmingham, to which Dr. S. J. Wilson will deliver his "John Knox lecture," on Tuesday evening of next week.

THE *Advocate*, after its editor had attended service in Pittsburgh, does not "see any sufficient reason why so modest, sensible and pleasant a woman as Miss Smiley should not be permitted to speak in any church."

REV. HARRY MANSELL, well known in this community, writes from Morabad, Indfa, under date of December 15, that the missionaries in that section are meeting with great success in their work among the native peasantry.

P. H. LAUFMAN, Esq., Superintendent of the Emory M. E. Sabbath School, (Mt. Liberty) recently received a mark of affection from the scholars in the school, in the shape of a handsome set of "Steven's History of Methodism."

THE Rev. J. B. Kerfoot, D D, Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, visited Trinity church, Washington, Pa., Wednesday evening, for the purpose of administering the Apostolic Rite of Confirmation. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Scarborough.

THE anniversary at the Oakland M. E. Sabbath School will take place to-morrow afternoon, commencing at half-past two o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. W. W. Watkins and Rev. L. M. Vernon. Other interesting exercises will also make the occasion enjoyable.

HON. J. W. HOWE, deceased, has, by will, given Allegheny College ten thousand dollars, half directly, half on conditions very likely to be fulfilled. He was at one time a student in Meadville and trustee of the College. At the time of his death he was residing in Rochester, N. Y.

BISHOP SIMPSON and his wife on their way to Mexico stopped at Atlanta, Ga., Saturday, the 10th. The bishop preached on the 11th, and the Tuesday afternoon following they took cars for New Orleans, thence to Havana, then to Vera Cruz, and from there they go to the City of Mexico.

THE annual meeting of the Local Preachers' Association of this vicinity will be held this evening and to-morrow in the Union M. E. Church, Allegheny, (Rev. Dr. Baird's). The meeting this evening is a business one, and those of to-morrow afternoon, Rev. W. H. Kneald preaches the sermon to—morrow morning.

THE A. M. E. CHURCH, at Canonsburg, Pa., having been remodeled and refurnished, will be dedicated to morrow, February 1, 1874, Bishop A. W. Waymond, D. D., of Baltimore, and Presiding Elder Wm. H. Brown, of Allegheny city, will officiate. All former pastors of the congregation and the public are respectfully invited to attend.

THE third National Convention of friends of the movement for the "Religious Amendment to the Constitution," will meet in this city on Wednesday of next week (Feb. 4th) at 3 o'clock P. M. The present indications are that it will be much the largest convention of the kind yet held. At least a thousand delegates are expected, and among them some of the most eminent men of the country.

THE address of Rev. H. C. Beacom, of Washington, Pa., delivered at the funeral of Mrs. Sarah Hazlett, who died in that place December 10, 10 1873, in the seventy-seventh year of her age, has been published. Mrs. Hazlett was a woman of sterling worth, one of the oldest members of the M. E. Church in Washington, and was very highly esteemed by all who enjoyed her acquaintance.

ALL SAINTS' FREE EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Penn and Thirty first streets. There will be Divine services at this chapel on Septuagesima, February 1st, at 10 and 10½ A. M., and at 3½ P. M. There will be a discourse on the "Feast of the Purification B. V. M," at the 3½ P. M. Litany service. The Feast of the Purification and Presentation of Christ in the Temple, also known as "Candlemas" falls on February 24.

THE Evangelical Ministerial Association of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity will hold their regular monthly meeting in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street, on Monday, the 2d day of February, at 2 o'clock P. M. Subject for discussion: "How shall the different denominations most impressively exhibit their union in Christ Jesus?" According to appointment, Rev. H. T. Miller will open the discussion.

SPECIAL meetings with "revival" results are in progress now in the following Presbyterian churches of this vicinity: Hazlewood, Rev. J. S. Stuchel, pastor, thirteen accessions. Shady Side, Rev. W. T. Beatty, pastor, thirty accessions. An addition of fifty, on confession of faith, has been made to this church within the last twelve months and twenty-three by certificate. McKeesport, fifty accessions; Temperanceville, fourteen accessions; Mount Washington, just commenced.

Our Church Paper referring to certain phases of union meetings held in this city following the Week of Prayer, thinks, though heartily believing in union, that there is generally prevailing too much of the spirit of the "one devout gentleman who was so delighted with the union as to express the hope that it would 'bust up this narrow arrangement of pouring singing, close communion, and 'pieopal orders. That's what want we want this meetin' for."

THE editor of the *Christian Advocate* desires those exchanges which quote the *Advocate* as opposed to the Presiding Elership to cease from that error, and remember that "whatever the the editor may *think* concerning the office as an arm of ecclesiastical service, he has *said* nothing as yet. Perhaps he may, when he thinks the proper time has come, give his own notions about the matter. But till then he hopes not to be quoted as on one side or the other of this question."

THE current issue of the *Methodist Quarterly Review*, one of the ablest Reviews published in the country, contains a paper from the pen of Rev. Dr. Horner, of this city, on "Naaman's Cure." Considered as an argument bearing upon the question of baptism, it is very noticeable for its originality and ability. The meaning of the Hebrew and Septuagent phrases for "dip," is interpreted as not meaning immersion. With the doctrine we have nothing to do, but the ability and erudition displayed, as well as the originality and force of the argument, make it worthy the attention of biblical and theological experts, whatever their peculiar belief.

THE second session of the Allegheny District Methodist Episcopal Conference for this Conference year, will be held in Arch street church, Allegheny city, Rev. J. A. Miller, pastor, commencing Tuesday morning, February 3, at nine o'clock. Rev. C. L. Deems, of New Brighton, will deliver an address at the morning session of Tuesday, on "How to make the most out of a District Conference," and Hon. J. W. F. White will deliver an address in the afternoon on "How to best utilize the Local Ministry." Members of the Conference, who can be present are requested to send their names to Rev. James A. Miller, Allegheny city, that suitable arrangements may be made for their accommodation.

THE Seventh United Presbyterian congregation, this city, will hold religious services in the basement of their new church edifice, on Sabbath, the 1st day of February. There will be three services: the first at 10½ o'clock, A. M., the second at 3 P. M., and the third at 7. This new edifice is located at the corner of Forty-fourth street and Chislett Alley, a few doors above Butler. The services are expected to be very interesting, and all the friends and well-wishers of the congregation, are cordially and respectfully invited to be present. There will be a collection taken up at the close of each service, as a benefit to the congregation. This congregation thankfully acknowledging the kindness received in the past, appeals to the liberality of its many friends, at this juncture of its history.

THE following appointments have been made by the Stationary Committee of the United Brethren Allegheny Conference, which just closed its annual session at Altoona. West District, D. Speck, P. E.; Mt. Pleasant station, D. D. De Long; Johnstown station, M. P. Doyle; Greensburg station, J. Medsger; Westmoreland circuit, W. A. Jackson; Madison circuit, C. Worthman; Washington circuit, W. K. Shimp; Allegheny circuit, M. Spangler and A. E. Evans; Ligonier circuit, J. Duell; Somerset circuit, W. Belgbel; Castleman, J. Fetir; Cambria circuit, R. S. Woodward and J. L. Baker; Susquehanna circuit, W. H. Mattern; Mahoning circuit, L. Steiner. President of Otterbein University, H. A. Thomson, D D.; President of Western College, E. B. Kephart, B. A.; Professor in Union Biblical Seminary, Rev. Geo. Funkhouser, A. M.

The Latest Periodicals.

All the periodicals to are be found at Messrs. Gildenfenny & Hess, No. 45 Fifth avenue. Harpers' and Leslie's publications for solid reading and reasonable illustrations, and also those that are comical and mith-provoking. A good supply of juvenile books always on hand, besides good and high-toned works for all readers.

Bishop Bowman Institute.

The first term of this school for young ladies has just closed with full classes. The second term will begin on Monday next. Its course of study is comprehensive, and its methods of instruction systematic and thorough, and to these facts its success is due.

Episcopal Classical Academy. New term begins Monday next.

RELIGIOUS AMENDMENT.

Meeting in Dr. Hodge's Church Last Evening—Interesting Speeches and Election of Delegates to the Convention.

A meeting in the interest of the Religious Amendment movement was held in Rev. Dr. Hodge's church, Allegheny, last night. A large and respectable audience was present. The speakers for the evening were Dr. Hodge, Rev. McAllister, Dr. Sloane, Rev. A. M. Milligan.

After reading the call for a National Convention to be held in Library Hall Feb. 4th and 5th, (next Wednesday and Thursday) Dr. Hodge addressed the meeting. Speaking of the great end to be attained by this movement, he spoke of the prejudice of some good people on this subject.

In all questions relating to the Sabbath, in all relating to the oath, to marriage, &c., God has revealed his will. And so God has given directions and wise laws for civil governments. This movement is on a Christian basis. None but faint-hearted Christians can stand back.

Rev. McAllister, of New York, Secretary of the National Association, next addressed the audience. He said the question was now fairly before the American people. Shall we be a Christian nation, and acknowledge God, or shall we be Atheistic, and ignore him? We *must have* religion, we can't get along without it, the editor of the New York *Independent* to the contrary notwithstanding. Free religion, what is it? Freedom of all restraint of God's law. Do we, as a Christian people want that? No. Yet these men oppose this movement with all their might. We ought, as a Christian nation, to stand firmly by our Christian institutions and privileges, bequeathed to us by Christian ancestors. We ought to plant our banner firmly on the basis of Caristianity, by *publicly* acknowledging God, as the Supreme Ruler, Christ as "King of Kings," and the Bible as the highest law of the land.

Dr. Sloane was then called out. He spoke at some length of the law of God as binding upon nations. Some say we ought not to have any thing to do with religion in education. He referred to putting the Bible out of the schools in Cincinnati, but placed in again, by the word "religion," yet Judge Welsh has decided the reading of the Bible in schools unconstitutional. A shame to the State of Ohio. Laws are becoming more and more lax. And why not, if, as President Woolsey says, our constitution could be adapted to a Mohammedan as well as to a Christian Government. He well showed the danger of a secular Government.

The movement is not used to sustain Christianity, but the nation. The church will stand, but the nation must acknowledge God, or perish.

Rev. A. M. Milligan next made a telling speech. National Reform—what is it? Religious amendment—what is it? It does not mean Church and State. It is not the movement of one church. In this cause are Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, &c. They urge it for the good of the nation. The question is, shall our country be governed by God? It is a question of government. God is not recognized in our Constitution. The great aim of this movement is to so amend the Constitution as to recognize God and His law, and we should do this *willingly*.

The meeting was a success, and the friends of the cause have great encouragement to press forward.

The chairman of the Committee on Delegates reported as follows:

Hon. Felix R. Brunot, Rev. Dr. Pershing, Dr. A. A. Hodge, A. M. Marshal, Esq., Rev. Joseph King, Wm. Floyd, Esq., Robert H. Knox, Prof. of J. R. Sloan, John McKee, Esq., A. M. Brown, Rev. J. T. Cooper, D. D., Luther S. Kaufman, Esq., William Wills, Esq., Rev. Thos. Crumpton, D. D., Joseph McNaugher, Esq., Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D., Nelson, Esq., Thos. Stabson, Esq. Rev. J. W. Sproull, Benjamin Hechert, Esq., Rev. J. W. Dain. Thos. Barr, Esq., Daniel Wilson, Esq., Rev. D. C. Page, D. D., Joseph Dilworth, Esq., Rev. E. E Swift, Prof. S. A. Neal, Rev. Wm. Coleman, Rev. Mr. Jackson, John Rose, Esq., W. Johnson, Rev. D. B. Wentz, D. D., MacFerron, Esq., Rev. A.D. Clark, D. D., Thos. H. Rabe, Esq., Dan. Euwer, Esq., Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., Sam. Rea, Esq., Rev. J. M. Johnston, James B. McKee, Esq., Rev. Wm. Preston, D., Christian Yeager.

The following is the

CALL FOR THE CONVENTION.

The Religious Amendment to the Constitution of the United States—Call for a National Convention.

The people of the United States are awakening to the fact that the National Constitution is destitute of any explicit acknowledgment of God or the Christian religion. Although it is the fundamental law of a great Christian people, its want of a distinct Christian character has led even such men as Dr. Woolsey, ex-President of Yale College, to state that it would need no change to adapt it to a Mohammedan nation.

Thus, many of the friends as well as the foes of Christianity are pointing out a strange inconsistency. It is an undisputable fact that our Government is, and always has been, administered in connection with the Christian Religion; that many of its laws, customs, and institutions are distinctively Christian, it is yet maintained that on one side, and admitted on the other, that the Constitution, with which all our laws and institutions should accord, is no more Christian than Mohammedan.

This inconsistency, long a matter of deep regret to many of our best citizens, is now a cause of alarm. It is being used, persistently and in many instances successfully, against the Christian institutions of our nation. It is made the basis of the most dangerous assaults on the use of the Bible in the common schools, on the oath, Sabbath laws, public fasts and thanksgivings, prayers in Congress and State Legislatures, and all other similar features of our national life.

And now the momentous issue is before us as American citizens: How shall we harmonize the inconsistency? Shall we prove faithless to the inheritance bequeathed to us by Christian fathers, and permit our best institutions to be overthrown on the ground that they are opposed to the Constitution? Or shall we, in these critical corruption, financial disaster, pestilence, and want, times for us, as a nation, to depart further from God? Shall we not rather, faithful to our trust as Christian citizens, and realizing our responsibility to Divine wrath in the case, harmonize whatever may be inconsistent in the Constitution and Government by a reverent acknowledgment, in both, of Almighty God and His Revealed Will?

A National Association has been formed to secure such an amendment to the Constitution as will suitably acknowledge Almighty God as the author of the nation's existence and the ultimate source of its authority, Jesus Christ as its Ruler and the Bible as the supreme rule of its conduct, and thus indicate that this is a Christian nation, and place all Christian laws, institutions and usages on an undeniable legal basis in the fundamental law of the land. The association invites all citizens who favor such an amendment, without distinction of party or creed, to meet in Library Hall, Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, February 4, 1874, at 4 o'clock P. M. All such citizens, to whom notice this call may be brought, are requested to hold meetings, and appoint delegates to the Convention.

FELIX R. BRUNOT,
President of the National Association.

To this call are appended about 150 names among the most prominent in the country. Governors and ex Governors of States, Judges of United States Courts and Courts of various States, Presidents of Colleges and Seminaries, Professors, Divines, Lawyers, etc., North and South, East and West, are all represented.

The names of gentlemen who are to address the Convention will be found in the advertisement in another column.

EXCELSIOR.

Black Silks.

Hugus & Hacke respectfully intimate to the ladies of Pittsburgh and vicinity that they have made such arrangements with the manufacturer of this celebrated brand of Lyons Dress Silks for a constant and uniform supply, and for the sole agency for the goods in this market.

Our object in entering into this arrangement is to the fact that the Excelsior Silks are becoming more and more lax. And why not, if, as President Woolsey says, our constitution could be adapted to a Mohammedan as well as to a Christian Government. He well showed the danger of a secular Government.

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And